

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Disturbing Measure

The atmosphere in which the hearings on the new Trade Agreements Act are being held in the United States Congress is inauspicious for the future of world trade. Even since the Eisenhower Administration took office the Commonwealth, which specifically made its own plans conditional on positive action by the United States in helping to close the dollar gap, has been waiting for some sign of encouragement. It may be argued that it is too early to expect any definite indication of policy when the first Republican Administration for 20 years has been in office but a bare three months. But the trouble is that such signs of the prevailing trend of thinking as have emerged in the course of those three months have pointed in the wrong direction. Two recent incidents have caused special concern in Britain. One is the failure to let the contract for the Chief Joseph Dam to the English Electric Company, in spite of the fact that its tender was far below the cheapest bid made by any of the six American firms competing for the order. The other is the delay of the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Administration in granting a certificate of airworthiness to the Comet airliner. It is true that no final decision has been made in either case to prevent Britain from completing the sale of a competitive product in the United States. But it is hard to resist the impression that the Administration is, at least, passively conspiring in an effort to shut Britain out from a dollar market in two very important fields.

Now on top of these incidents comes Representative Simpson's Bill which would, if it were passed by Congress, largely neutralise the authority that the American President has used for the past 19 years to introduce a progressively more liberal American import policy. Apart from limiting future tariff cuts to be made under the Trade Agreements Act to goods which are demonstrably uncompetitive with any American product, the intention of Mr Simpson's Bill seems to be to give to the U.S. Tariff Commission an absolute power, not subject to Presidential control, over American trade policy. Judging by the record of the Tariff Commission in the past, such an arrangement would over a period of time give U.S. industry a measure of protection indistinguishable from a feather bed. Once again, the Administration has not made any final decision on this issue which would positively damage the interests of exporters in the rest of the world. But there are heartening signs that President Eisenhower and his advisers have a lively appreciation of the dangers inherent in the Simpson Bill. Mr Harold Stassen, the Mutual Security Director, very bluntly told the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives that any new American trade barriers could lead to a trade war; the effect of which would be to "help the Soviet programme to divide and conquer the non-Communist world." The British Commonwealth in particular is watching with apprehension the debates now proceeding on the Simpson Bill, for its passage into legislation would deal a severe blow to the well-conceived plans for economic recovery which are based on the slogan, already hailed with pleasure in the United States of "Trade not Aid."

EARTHQUAKE ROCKS

CHILE

Loss Of Life Reported TOWNS SHAKEN

Santiago, Chile, May 6. At least fourteen people are reported dead in an earthquake which rocked a big area of Chile today shaking down buildings and wrecking communications.

First press reports said five died and twelve were seriously injured in Chillan, 200 miles south of here—believed to be at the centre of the quake. The Government was tonight rushing aid to the spot.

Casualties in the neighbourhood localities may be even higher, it is feared. The worst hit towns are said to be Chillan, Talca, and Concepcion, which is the centre of an important industrial zone.

An early report said seven people were slightly injured in Concepcion, which with Chillan was devastated in the previous great earthquake in 1939. Santiago itself was shaken for several seconds in today's quake and its communications with the quake area in the south were broken.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, felt the shock waves for more than an hour and the recording apparatus of seismographs were upset. Lamps trembled as the waves hit the city.

The Chilean Navy Radio, after contacting Concepcion and the neighbouring military port of Talcahuano, said although the earthquake was most severe—ten degrees on the international scale—only seven people were slightly injured. There was also slight damage to houses.

Chillan and Concepcion were the centre of an earthquake on January 26, 1939, which killed 30,000 people and injured 50,000.—Reuter.

Subcommittee Recommends Placing Laos Invasion Before The United Nations

Washington, May 6. A subcommittee of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee recommended today that the Communist-led attack on Laos be placed officially before the United Nations.

As the Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, was telling the Committee that the United States was consulting several Allies on a possible appeal to the United Nations for action to deal with the invasion, the subcommittee, which visited Indo-China recently, issued a report calling the Communist drive "an alarming extension of international aggression."

In his testimony before the Committee, which was studying President Eisenhower's proposed \$5,800,000,000 foreign aid programme, Mr Dulles described the Vietnamese attack on Laos as a "straight military aggression." He said the Thai Ambassador had expressed his Government's great concern. "If a successful aggression was committed against Thailand then the position of Burma would be extremely acute and the position of Indonesia would be shaken," Mr Dulles said.

He said Japan, which was always a target of Soviet Communism, would find herself in an extremely dangerous economic position if the aggression in Southeast Asia continued.

THE ALTERNATIVE Japan had thrown in her lot with the United States and had renounced all trade with the Communist Chinese mainland. But if Japan were to lose her markets in Southeast Asia, the United States would have to agree either to her resumption of trade with the Chinese

Communists or to spend a great deal more money in Japan to maintain Japan's welfare.

Mr Dulles was asked why the United States had not raised the question of Indo-China in the United Nations General Assembly, where the Soviet veto did not apply. Mr Dulles replied: "In Korea the United States had greater responsibility than in the case of Indo-China. The United States had forces in South Korea and substantial forces in nearby Japan. That area was in a sense our responsibility."

"In Indo-China there are the Associated States, Thailand and France involved. I may say we are in conversation with all those countries regarding possible United Nations action," he said.—Reuter.

FRENCH DOUBTS The French Foreign Ministry remains hesitant about any appeal to the United Nations for action against the Vietnamese forces in Laos, diplomatic quarters said here tonight.

One of the main reasons for the French coolness on this question is the anxiety that "internationalisation" of the Indo-China war might lead to an invasion by Chinese Communist "volunteers."

These quarters were commenting on the statement by (Could on back page, Col. 3)

Ambadressess Arrives To Take Up Her Job



Mrs. Clare Luce, the newly appointed United States Ambassador to Italy, steps ashore at Naples from the Italian liner, Andrea Doria, followed by her husband, Mr. Henry Luce, Editor-in-Chief of Time and Life magazines. She is the first woman Ambassador ever to be accredited to the Italian Government.—London Express.

Lorry Strikes Land Mine

Tel-Aviv, May 6. An Israeli military spokesman said today that an Israeli civilian had been wounded when a lorry in which he was travelling had been destroyed by a mine near the Egyptian border.

The spokesman said that the mine had been placed there by infiltrators. A protest has been lodged with the United Nations Mixed Armistice Commission.—France-Press.

PARALYSING STRIKES

Paris, May 6. Strikes paralysed the French waterfront tonight and were spreading in other sectors of industry inland—effecting hotels, gasworks, transport and the nationalised Renault car factory.

No immediate solution is foreseen in the week-old merchant navy strike which has the support of both Communist and Christian unions.

The nationalised Renault car factory in Paris, employing 37,000 men, announced that it was closing indefinitely from tonight following partial strikes.

A 24-hour strike for higher pay in a big Paris suburban gasworks last Monday was followed by a number of shorter strikes elsewhere.

Paris bus and underground railway workers are debating a Communist suggestion for a 24-hour warning strike next week to back claims for higher pay. They have staged frequent "pinprick" strikes in recent months.

Intermittent strike action by Paris hotel workers for back pay on food allowances spread to the provinces for the first time yesterday when staff in Aix en Provence came out.—Reuter.

Gives Birth To Seven Dead Babies

Lisbon, May 6. The Portuguese News Agency, A.N.L., reported here today that an 18-year-old native girl had given birth to seven children in Dissau, Portuguese Guinea.

All were born dead and the girl died the next day, the Agency said.—Reuter.

Duel Follows Fist Fight

Montevideo, May 6. The President of the Uruguayan Senate and a journalist fought a pistol duel at dawn today, watched by the President of the National Council, Dr. Martinez Trujillo.

The duellists, Dr. Alfred Brum and newspaperman Ulises Reverol each fired two shots but neither was hurt.

Dr. Brum objected to articles written by Reverol.

The two fought with fists last week but this failed to satisfy honour and a duel was arranged.

The dispute led to the resignation of the Uruguayan Chief of Police and nearly precipitated a Cabinet crisis.

Duels are legal in Uruguay.—Reuter.

Churchill On Korean Deadlock

Still Has Hope Of A Settlement

London, May 6. The Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, said today that further countries were being considered as neutral guardians of Korean prisoners and that he still had hope of a settlement which would lead to the end of the war.

Sir Winston made the statement in the House of Commons in answer to Labour demands that British representatives and political as well as military men take part in the truce talks.

The former Labour Defence Minister, Mr Emmanuel Shinwell, told Sir Winston that "after what is happening in Korea" and the prospects of a truce being dimmed, it was desirable for Britain to take some action.

"I can only assure the House this matter is receiving the greatest attention," replied the Prime Minister. "We really all want the same thing, namely, the settlement of this prisoners question without the dishonour of sending back men who would rather die than be repatriated."

There are some further alternatives that are now being considered as to the countries whether a country which would be willing to act would be willing to receive the prisoners.

"I have certainly not abandoned hope that this matter be settled and if it were settled I hope, lead to eventual winding-up."—United Press.

North Sea Collision: One Known Dead

Harwich, May 6. One passenger died and two more are feared dead aboard the battered British North Sea ferryboat the Duke of York, which is being towed slowly to port here after a collision with an American freighter in darkness early today.

They are the only people unaccounted for out of the 437 passengers and 72 crew who were on board the 4,100-ton ship which had her bows sliced off in the smash. It was feared earlier that six more were missing. But it was announced later by British Railways owners of the Duke of York, that there had been a miscount of survivors landed ashore.

Seven stretcher cases told of a night of terror when the freighter Haid Victory struck their ship 40 miles off this small East Coast port.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Reds "Important Proposal"

Panmunjom, May 7. The United Nations chief negotiator, Lieutenant-General William K. Harrison, today requested a room of the Panmunjom armistice talks until Saturday, May 9, after the Communists had submitted what he described to correspondents as an "important proposal."

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PATROLS FAIL TO MAKE CONTACT WITH ENEMY IN LAOS

Hanoi, May 6.

Crack French paratrooper patrols, probing out from the Royal Laotian capital of Luang Prabang, failed for the second day running to contact the enemy within 25 miles.

High command sources believed the Communists had pulled back to rest and regroup after their 120-mile swoop to the gates of the capital. The sources said no attack on Luang Prabang was now expected for several days at least.

Meanwhile, there was no news of the Vietnamese spearhead stabbing south along the San River valley towards Paksane on the Thai frontier. Last reports put the column about 25 miles north of Paksane and they were advancing, virtually unopposed.

However, at Vientiane, administrative capital of Laos, which is menaced by the new Communist drive, refugees reported that the Vietnamese column appeared to be not more than a regiment strong.

The easing of the situation at Luang Prabang encouraged the French to adopt a new supply technique whereby ammunition and other supplies were parachuted into the perimeter. The system permitted a quicker turn-around of the airlift. Dakotas and saved wear and tear on the airfield.

PRINCE'S STATEMENT Thousands of colourfully garbed Laotians spent the day watching the parachutes floating to earth. In the Royal palace the hereditary prince, Savang Savang, issued a new statement reaffirming the kingdom's determination to combat the invaders.

"Laos is a poor country and its human potential is modest," said the Prince, "but we have confidence in the fact that Laos is a country united behind its monarchy, and we know we are being helped."

The French high command, meanwhile, formally denied statements attributed to General Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters in Taipei, according to which a Red Chinese general has taken over command of the invading Vietnamese army. The command also denied Chinese Nationalist claims that 1,200 Chinese Communists were fighting with the Vietnamese rebels while another 100,000 Chinese were massed on the Chinese frontier.

ENVOY'S ALLEGATION Washington, May 6. The Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wellington Koo, told newsmen today that Red China had promised to provide the Communist-led Vietnamese in Indo-China with up to 600,000 troops if they are needed to conquer Indo-China.

Dr Koo said that as a result of a trip to the Soviet Union, November by the Soviet Union, Red China and Vietnam, the Soviet Union promised that it would send arms and ammunition to equip five divisions of Vietnamese troops.

Dr Koo, who paid a 40-minute call on the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Walter Robertson, this morning afterward told

The patrol was attacked while guarding Kikuyu women harvesting maize. Army headquarters announced tonight that another army patrol and police reinforcements rushed to the rescue and killed two members of the gang.—Reuter.

Hopes For Meeting

Karachi, May 7. The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Mohammed Ali, told reporters here today before leaving by air for a visit to East Pakistan that he was hopeful that his proposed meeting with Mr Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, would take place.—Reuter.

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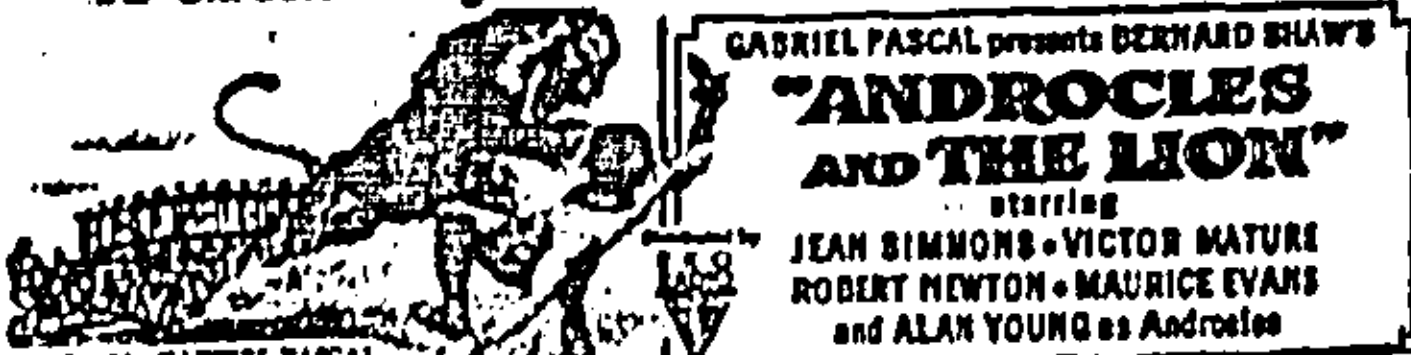
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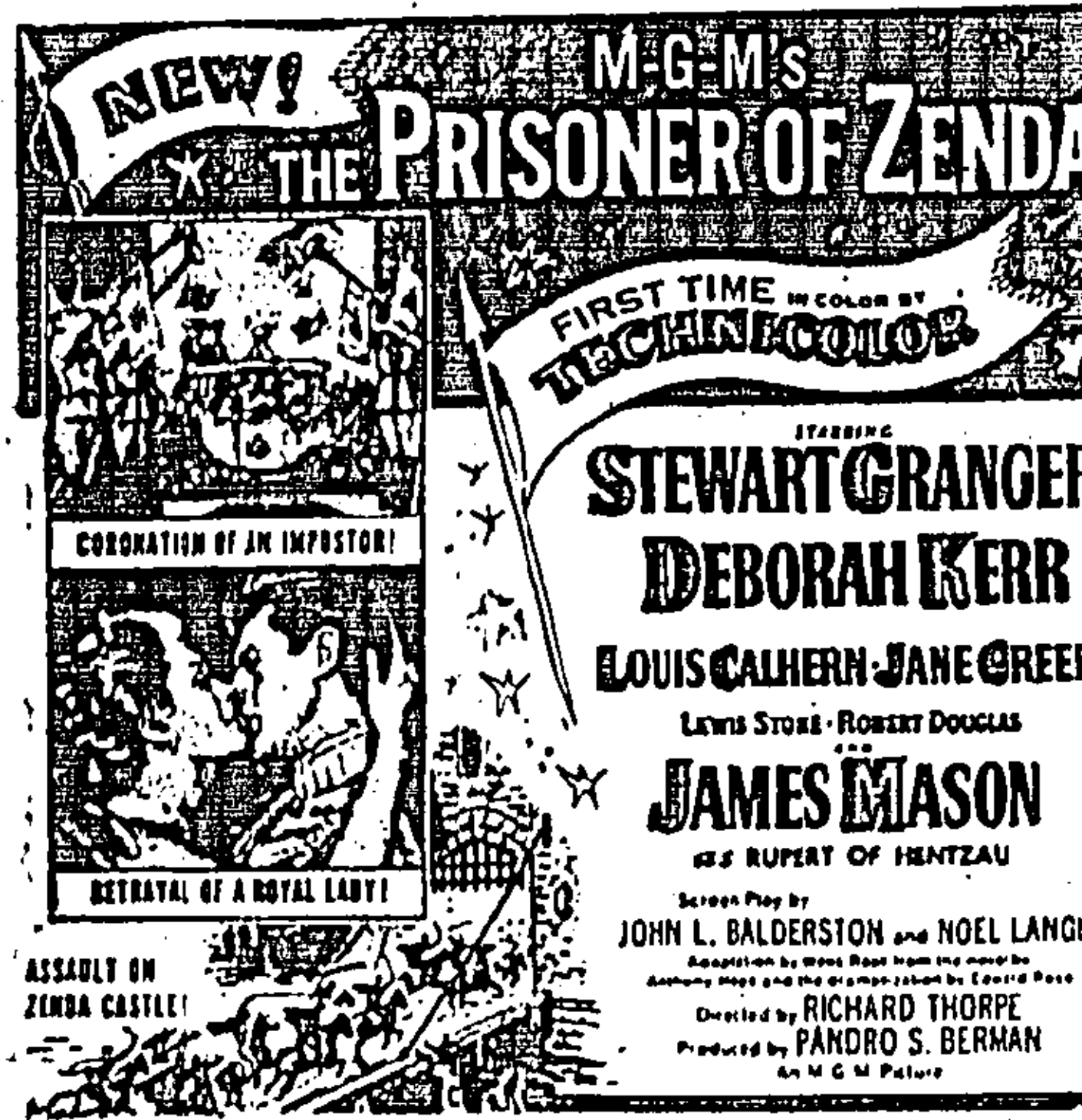
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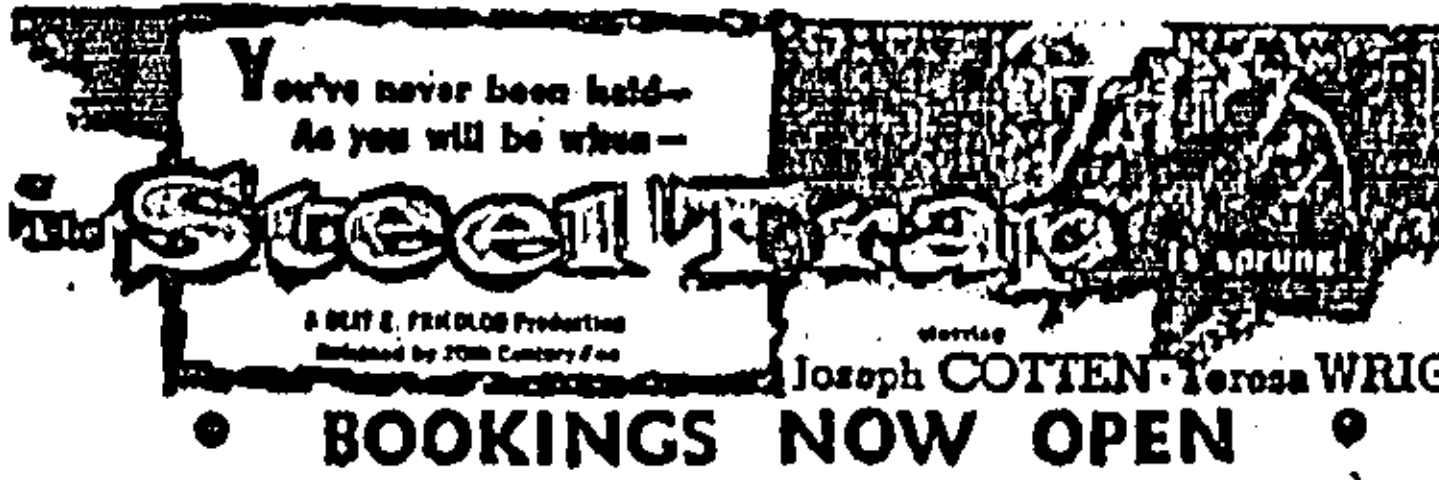


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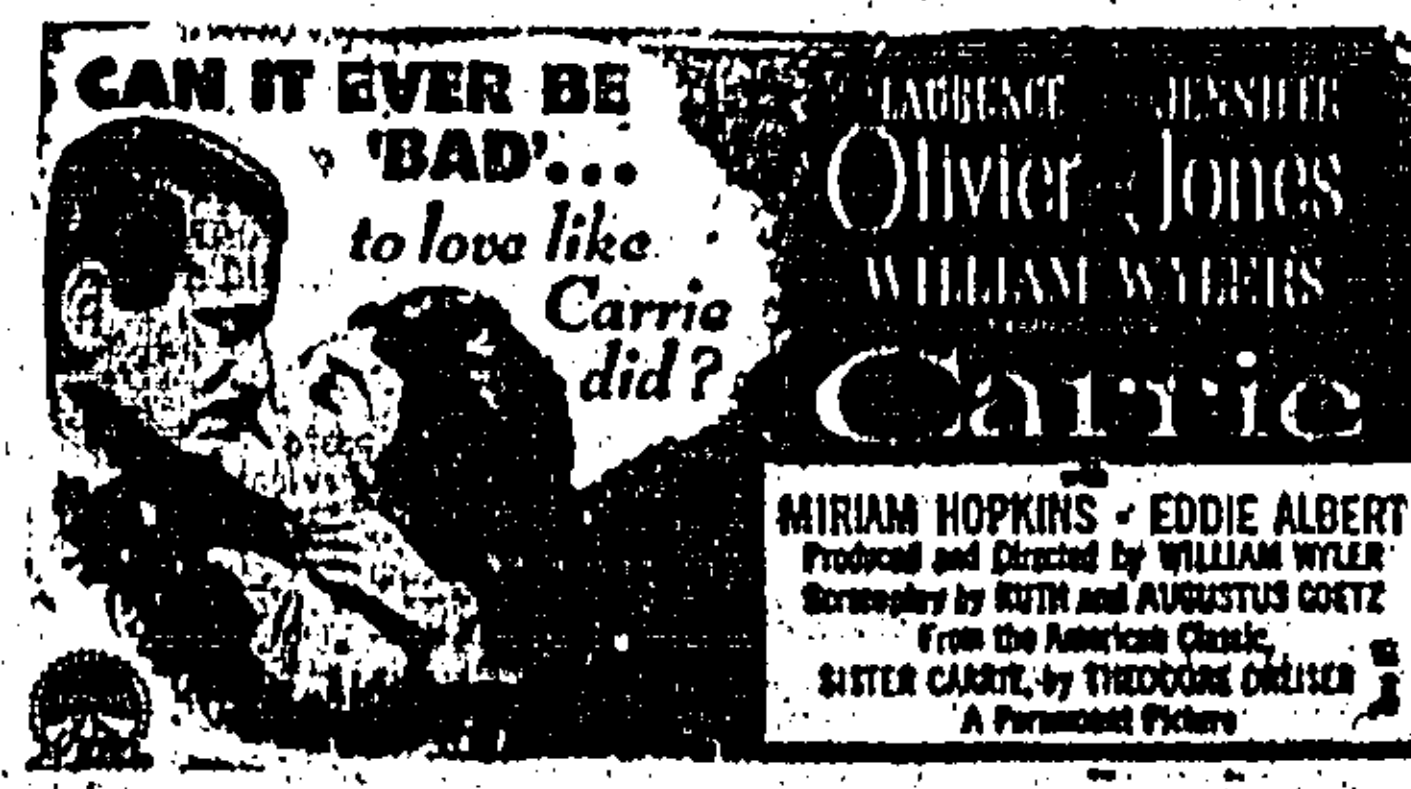
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—(London Express Service)

Unique Fraud Alleged

Fiesca, Italy, May 6.
An Italian found the whereabouts of his dying father's hidden savings by using a friend as a bogus confessor, Fiesca police reported.
They said the friend came to the father's bedside dressed as a priest and advised him to leave money to charity.
As the father did not intend leaving it to his son, he parted with his secret believing that he was making his confession to a priest. He died in that belief.
The son is to be tried within six months for cruelty and neglect and his friend for impersonating clergy.—Reuter.

Vision Of Future

U.S. Experiments On New Aircraft

Langley Field, Va., May 6.
Vehicles of the future, ranging from aircraft that will take off vertically to inter-continental missiles that will streak through the upper atmosphere at more than 16,000 miles an hour, are under study in Government laboratories.
In addition to wind tunnel research on these awesome craft, officials of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics disclosed that rocket-powered models of aircraft and missiles are actually being flown at more than 3,000 miles an hour.

The rocket models are being launched from nearby Wallops Island, Virginia, over the Atlantic Ocean in an effort to unravel some of the "gigantic" problems still to be solved before the United States has practical supersonic combat aircraft.

A small test model of an aircraft equipped with four Venetian blind-type wings was displayed as one attack on the problem of building planes that can take off and land vertically, by deflecting the wings, the aircraft from the model's four propellers is turned straight down to push the craft aloft. For forward flight the wings are "open" like a Venetian blind's slats.

The 16,000-mile an hour missiles foreseen by scientists here will resemble bullets more than aircraft. "Ballistic techniques" are used in this research, it was said.

INTENSE HEAT

One of the "urgent" problems to be overcome for both missiles and supersonic aircraft, scientists said, is that of intense heat caused by air friction.
It was explained that an aircraft made of aluminum and magnesium would lose 80 per cent of structural strength in a sustained flight at 2,500 miles an hour at 40,000 feet. The temperature on the plane's surface would rise to 900 degrees.
To eliminate or vastly reduce the friction, scientists are seeking new designs and are exploring the possibilities of stainless steel which would not lose its strength as aluminum would.—United Press.

India Completes Chain Of National 'Labs'

New Delhi, May 7.

India passed a milestone in research when her first chain of national laboratories was completed with the opening of the Central Building Research Institute at Roorkee, 80 miles north of Delhi.

Built and equipped at a cost of over Rs 58,000,000 (\$4,350,000 sterling), the Laboratories have started research on various scientific subjects which will be of practical value to technicians and laymen and help the economic development of the country.

Enthusiasm of the Indian Government for research, co-operation from Indian State Governments and the generosity of firms and individuals have been responsible for the building up of the laboratory chain in the course of three years.
The importance attached by the Indian Government to research was indicated by Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister, in his speech at the opening of the Roorkee Institute.

Describing the completion of the first chain of national laboratories as a very great and historic step in the development of India, the Prime Minister said: "Scientific research is the only sure way by which science can be harnessed for the best possible use of the betterment of the nation."

"Many other countries have beaten us in such development, and although we cannot make up the work of centuries in a few years, there is this distinct lesson to learn—that humanity can be lifted out of misery only by science and its proper use."

Mr. Nehru said that the national laboratories were not new schools or colleges but basic institutions from which "waves of knowledge will emanate to improve India and the living conditions of the people."

LAND DONATED

Industrialists and landowners have given donations going to hundreds of thousands of rupees and acres of land for the laboratories. State governments helped by giving land and old historic buildings like the Cheluvamba Place of Mysore valued at about Rs 6,000,000 (£450,000 sterling) and the "Chattri Manzil" in Lucknow for housing institutes.

During the short period of their existence, the laboratories have carried out research on a hundred subjects and patented some of their inventions and new processes.

During the current year, 33 patents have been filed for inventions of the research centres.

Invention of a solar cooker, improvement in the preparation of groundnut milk, manufacture of wet ground mica powder and extraction of orange oil are claimed to be some of the achievements.

The laboratories employ more than a 1,000 men, over 300 of whom are technical personnel, including eleven foreigners.
Sited in different parts of the country, from Karaikudi in the far south to Roorkee in the north, the laboratories are housed in elegant buildings, most of them modern structures. Magnificent palaces have been turned over for accommodating two of them, the Food Institute at Mysore and the Drug Institute at Lucknow.

The National Chemical Laboratory and the National Physical Laboratory were the first to be built and the biggest, each of them costing about Rs. 10,000,000 (£750,000 sterling).
Administering the national laboratories is the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (C.S.I.R.), an autonomous body set up by the Government of India in 1952 for the promotion and co-ordination of scientific and industrial research in the country.

The C.S.I.R. has already worked out the plan for the second chain of National Research Laboratories and centres, which is as ambitious as the first research centres.

Immediately contemplated are an Electronic and Radio Research Institute at Pili in Rajasthan; a Mechanical Research Engineering Institute, probably in Calcutta, a Salt Research Station at Bhavnagar on the Kathiawar coast and a National Botanical Garden at Lucknow.

A proposal for setting up a high altitude multi-purpose research station in the Himalayas is also under consideration.
Besides research in its own laboratories, C.S.I.R. has, during the past ten years, sponsored 228 schemes of research in Indian universities and institutes.—Reuter.

Japanese Purchase Of Oil From Iran

Tokyo Statement

Tokyo, May 7.

A high Japanese Government official said today that he could not say off-hand what measures Japan would take on the recent purchase of Iranian oil by a Japanese company.

The Chief Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Kenji Fukunaga, told a Press conference that the issue—the purchase of 18,000 tons of disputed Persian oil by the Idemitsu Kosen Company of Tokyo—is still under careful study by both the Foreign Office and Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Idemitsu Kosen's tanker Nishio Maru is expected to return to Japan soon with the cargo of 18,000 tons of gasoline and other oil products from the Abadan refinery.

Mr. Fukunaga spoke to the Press after a Cabinet meeting today during which the controversial oil question was taken up. He said that in view of its character he could not disclose what action the Japanese Government will take on the case.

The Idemitsu purchase has threatened to develop into an international issue between Japan and Britain.

The British Government has asked Japan to investigate the circumstances leading toward the purchase.

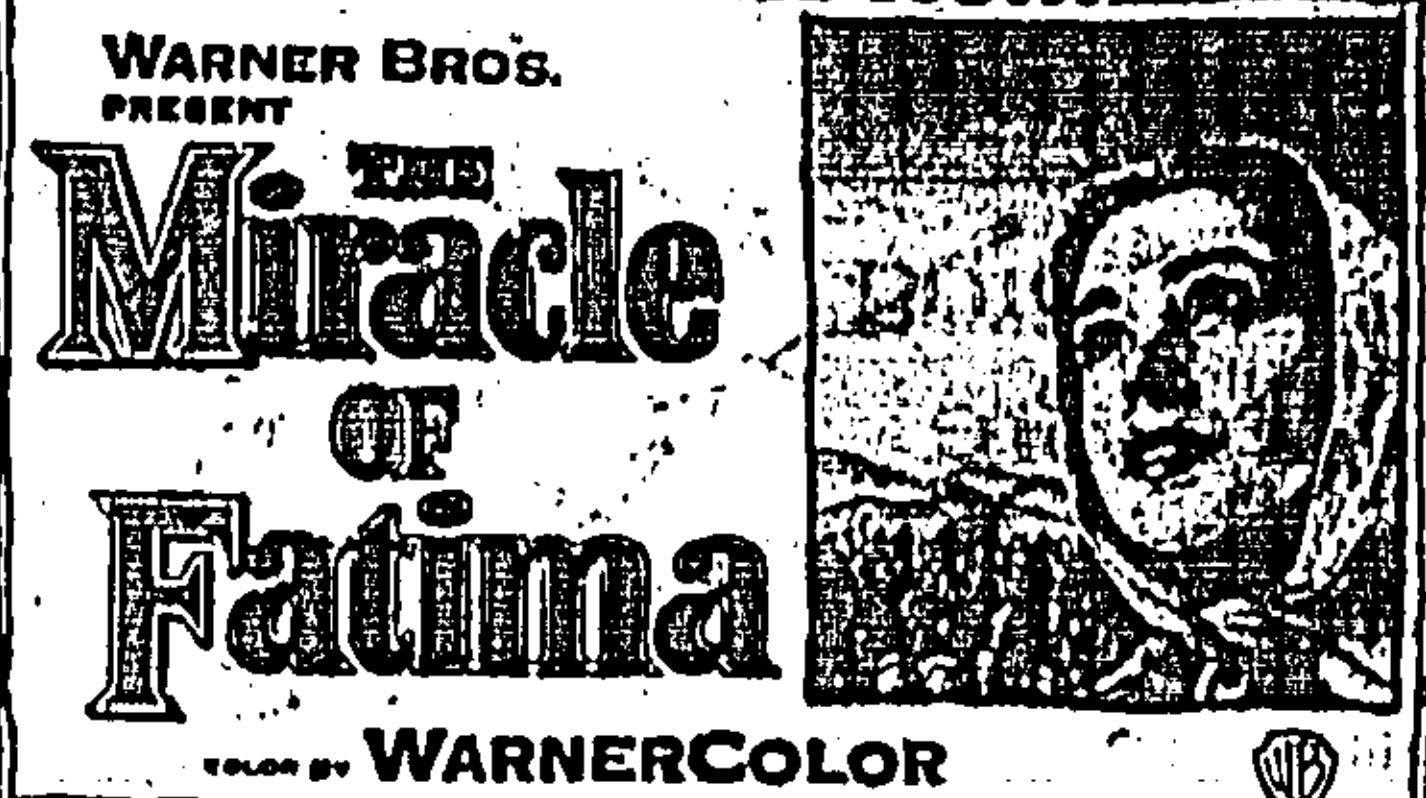
Meanwhile, the International Trade and Industry Minister, Sankuro Ogasawara, met today with Abbas Parichideh, executive of the Iranian National Oil Company, who is now visiting Japan.

Government sources said, however, that Mr. Ogasawara had no definite reply to the Iranian official's request for the Japanese Government's views on the Idemitsu purchase.—United Press.

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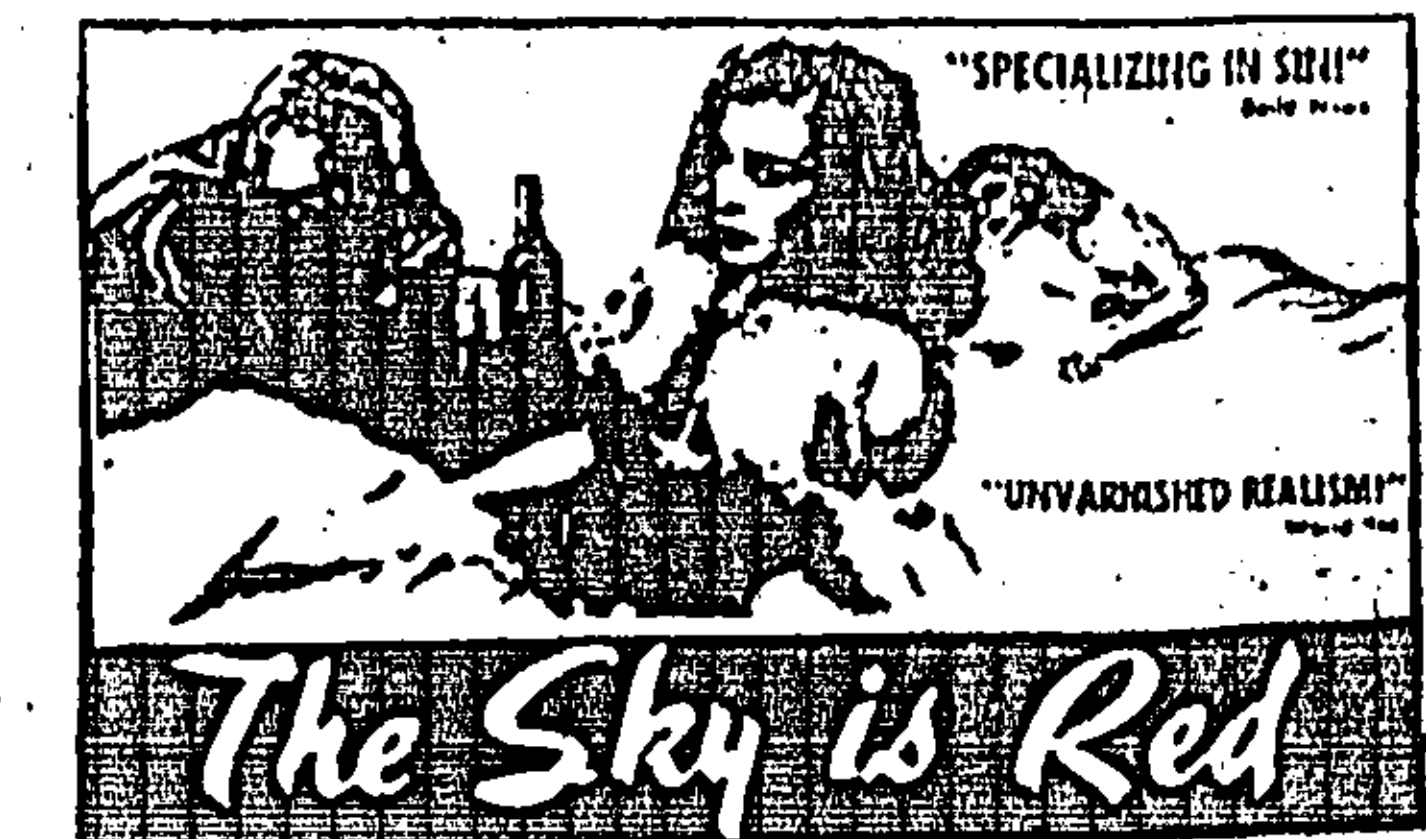
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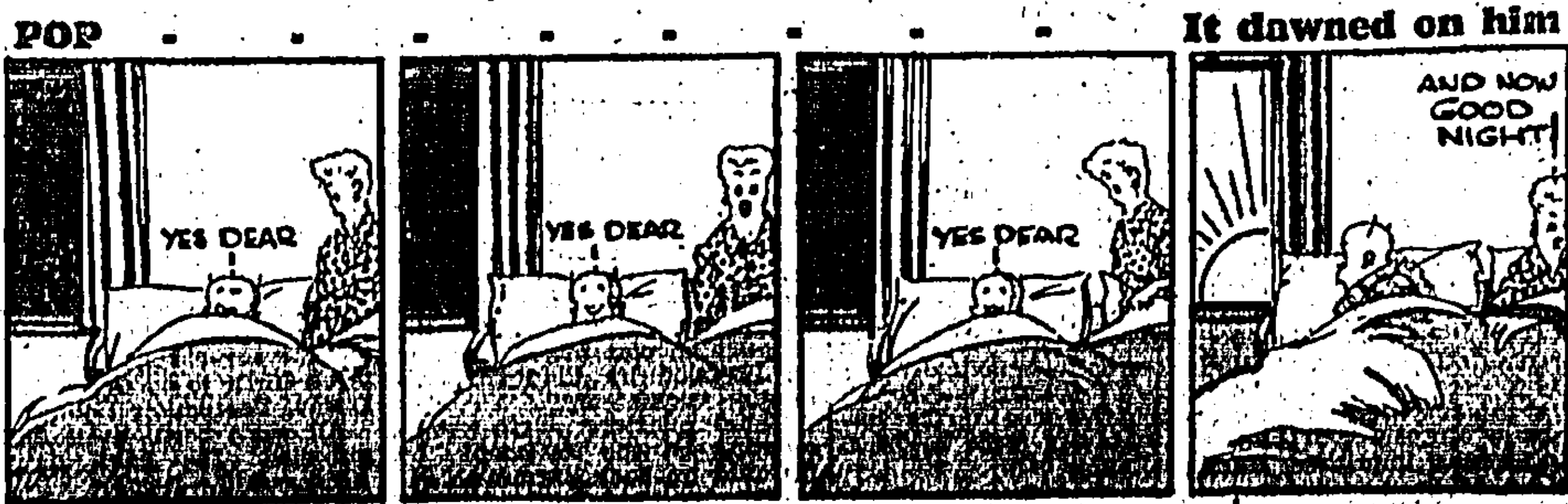
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Dulles Will Consider Thailand's Appeal To Washington For Help

Washington, May 6.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, has promised to give "prompt consideration" to Thailand's request for immediate delivery of military items in view of Communist advances in neighbouring Laos.

His promise was reported in a statement issued today by the State Department describing an interview between Mr. Dulles and the Thai Ambassador yesterday.

The State Department reported that the Ambassador, Mr. Pote Sarasin, said his Government had listed specific military items which were urgently needed and which had already been earmarked under current military aid plans and asked that, if possible, immediate delivery be made.

Japanese Offer To Ceylon

Colombo, May 6.

Japan's offer of technical aid to Ceylon is already being examined by the Food and Agriculture Ministry, the Prime Minister, Mr. Daisuke Sengawa, said today.

Mr. Sengawa, who is preparing to leave for London to attend the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth on June 2, said in an interview that the Ministry was examining how Japanese assistance could be sought to increase Ceylon's rice production. The Prime Minister said he was looking for better relations with India.

"Already there are signs that such an expectation will be fulfilled," he said. It was very necessary for Ceylon to be on the most friendly terms with the great neighbouring country of India. "I am looking forward to meeting Prime Minister Nehru in London and discussing with him matters of mutual interest to Ceylon and India," he explained.

The two Prime Ministers will meet in London to discuss India-Ceylon issues, which are mainly the question of citizenship and the franchise for more than 700,000 plantation workers in Ceylon of Indian origin.

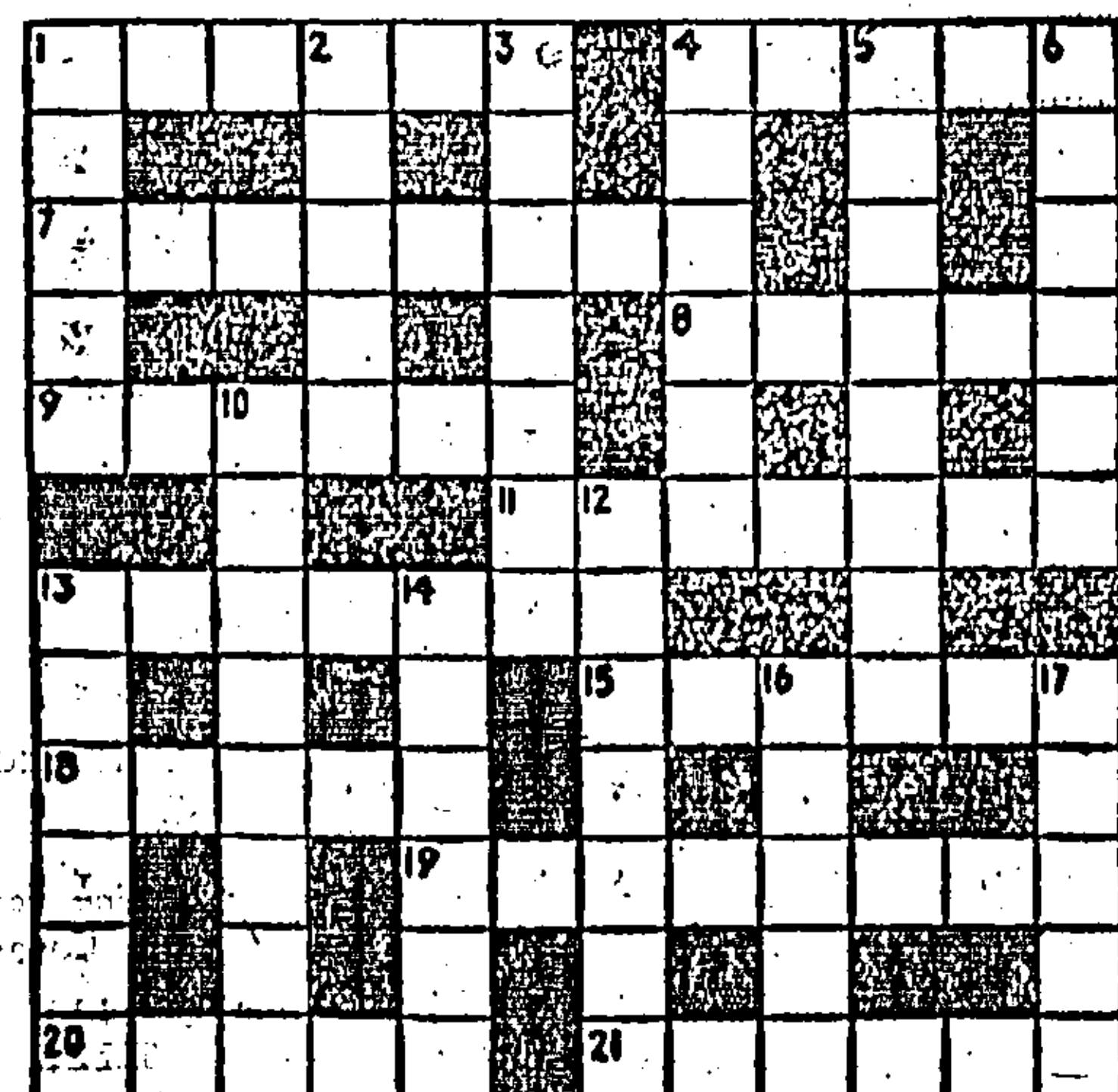
Prime Minister Sengawa said he heartily welcomed the gesture of the new Government of Pakistan to settle India-Pakistan differences peacefully and amicably. "It is a great step forward," he remarked.—Reuter.

'Elizabeth I' In River Show

London, May 6.

High-spot of Bristol's £25,000 Coronation programme will be a river pageant, depicting the voyage of Queen Elizabeth I through the famed Avon Gorge. The "Queen," in a decorated barge, escorted by small boats, will come up-river from Avonmouth, arriving at Broad Quay on the evening of Coronation Day.

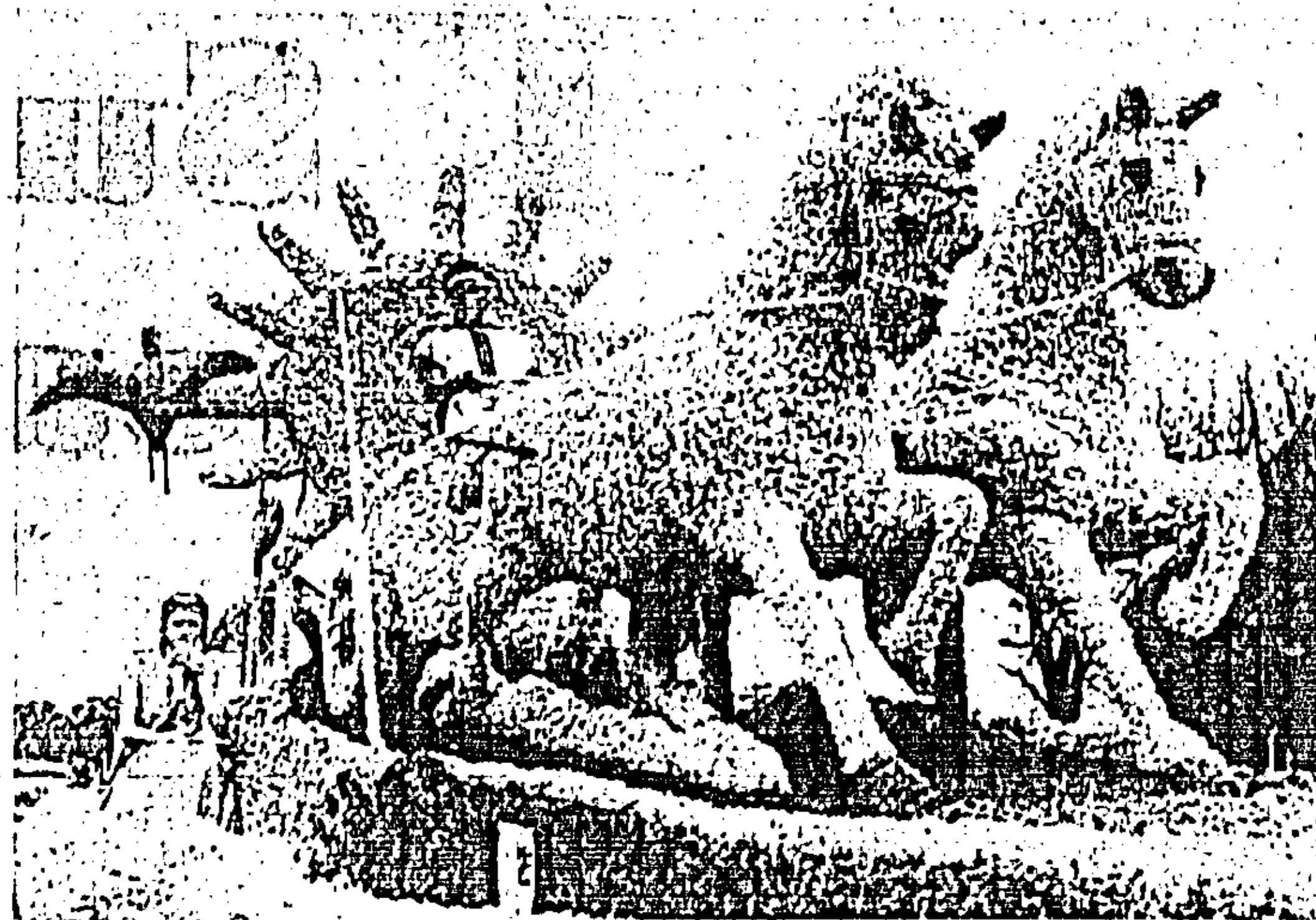
A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS:**
1 Equine gait (6).
2 Military formation (5).
3 Pleader (8).
4 Impelling force (5).
5 Drinkers (6).
6 Beg (7).
7 Bull in (7).
8 Sally (6).
9 Machinery (8).
10 Pertinent (8).
11 Hurry (5).
12 Reddish-brown colour (6).
- DOWN:**
1 Concede (5).
2 Slack (5).
3 Glorified (7).
4 Believe (6).
5 Reserved (8).
6 Quiet (6).
7 Trap (6).
8 Snuggle (7).
9 Cheeky (6).
10 False (6).
11 Wanderer (5).
12 Laud (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1. Sago. 4. Discuss. 6. Foot. 9. Prop. 10. Potency. 11. Oven. 12. Odds. 14. Dishes. 17. Peter. 19. Split. 22. Scheme. 23. Lena. 27. Vase. 28. Cabinet. 29. Note. 30. Rent. 31. Secluded. 32. York. Down: 2. Abode. 3. Oppose. 4. Doped. 5. Ironie. 6. Cream. 7. Sacks. 12. Odds. 13. Eten. 16. Idle. 18. Sets. 19. Revel. 20. Plenty. 21. Instil. 23. Chase. 24. Elio. 25. Sated.

A Roman Chariot In Flowers



This striking Roman chariot in flowers was one of the many tableaux seen in a recent procession held in Holland's bulb-country. — Express Photo.

Ridgway May Fly To Washington To Give Testimony

Paris, May 6.

General Matthew B. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, is to fly to Washington within a fortnight to attend Congressional hearings amid increasing speculation that President Eisenhower will select him as America's next Army Chief of Staff.

Sources close to the General said that he is expected to testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on how last month's "stretched out" NATO arms build-up will affect Allied armies under his command.

He also may report, they said, on how the Communist invasion of Laos could weaken this build-up if France should be forced to fly some of her regular army troops now assigned to NATO divisions to the Far East.

BUDDHIST HOPES FOR NEW ERA

London, May 6.

The President of the World Fellowship of Buddhists, Professor G. P. Malalasekera, said in London today that if India kept to her policy of non-violence and Japan adhered to her pledge of peace, there could be no world war.

Professor Malalasekera said that Asian nations were now regaining their independence, and were coming to their full stature.

With this change there was reason to hope that a new era of peace and prosperity would dawn.

Professor Malalasekera is returning to Ceylon after participating in the conference of the Fellowship held recently in Tokyo.

New Tunnels Needed For Plane Tests

New York, May 6.

Aircraft development since the war has been so great that wind tunnels capable of testing planes up to five times the speed of sound (4100 m.p.h. at sea level) are wanted, says Dr. Hugh Dryden, chief of America's National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

British Jet Planes For Pact Forces

Washington, May 6.

Nearly 1,700 "top flight" jet fighters will be built in Britain and Europe for the North Atlantic Treaty air forces by 1956, Mr. Harold Stassen, the Mutual Security Director, revealed today.

Mr. Stassen outlined the aircraft production plan to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee while testifying before it on the Eisenhower administration's foreign aid recommendations.

He said the jet fighters would be built with the assistance of United States off-shore procurement funds.

It was announced after last month's North Atlantic Council meeting in Paris that "substantial numbers" of aircraft would be built in Europe with United States assistance.

Mr. Stassen said the plan called for production of 1,689 of the latest jet fighters.

Britain was to build 804 Hawker Hunter, Hawker Sea Hawk, and Vickers Swift jet

Chief Wants A Council

Serowe, May 6.

A Bamangwato Chief today suggested that a council of four be appointed to rule the tribe until the disputed question of the chieftainship is settled.

The Bamangwato are holding a Kgotla (tribal meeting) here to choose a successor to Seretse Khama, banished after his marriage to a white woman, Ruth Williams of London. — Reuter.

FIRST JOB FOR NEW ENVOY?

London, May 6.

A resumed session of the Austrian deputies treaty conference may be the first major diplomatic job awaiting Russia's new Ambassador to Britain, M. Jacob Malik, usually well-informed London quarters believe.

Mr. Malik is due to arrive in London to take up his post next weekend.

His arrival may more or less coincide with the despatch of a new invitation to his government to resume talks on the Austrian state treaty.

Discussions between Britain, France and the United States on plans for a new meeting of the deputies conference are now believed to be nearing completion.

Invitations to a new session of the Austrian treaty conference must come from Britain, whose deputy, Mr. Geoffrey Harrison, is the present chairman of the conference.

The treaty under consideration is known as a state treaty not a peace treaty because Austria was not a sovereign power in the second world war. She was overrun by Nazi Germany in March 1938. — Reuter.

An incubation slat with a capacity of 64,000 chicken eggs has begun operations at Arad, Rumania, and will supply State and collective farms in the region, the German-language newspaper "Neuer Weg" of Bucharest reports. — United Press.

Japanese Newsmen At B.I.F.

London, May 6.

Five Japanese financial journalists, now on a month's tour of Britain as guests of the Foreign Office, today visited the British Industries Fair in London.

They spent the morning and afternoon at the Fair, where Britain is showing foreign buyers the produce of her factories and workshops.

Tomorrow the journalists go to the other section of the exhibition at Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham.

On Friday they will have final discussions with the Treasury on Britain's present economic and financial position before returning home on Sunday.

The group is headed by Mr. Shin Nakayama, Assistant Managing Editor of the Japanese Economist. — Reuter.

Answer To Appeal

New Delhi, May 6.

One hundred and nine Indian doctors had left India for Burma in response to the Burma Government's request for technical help. Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister Nehru, told a questioner in the Council of States today. — Reuter.

Pamphlet "Not Very Exciting"

Lyttelton's Views On "Healing Thoughts"

London, May 6.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, was asked in the House of Commons today if he could now make a further statement regarding an official pamphlet entitled "Healing Thoughts," published by the British Commissioner for South-east Asia.

He told Mr. Fitzroy Maclean (Conservative) that he had now seen the pamphlet and copies had been put into the House library.

"I do not propose to take any action in this matter," he declared.

Mr. Maclean: "Can you now say if you found this publication as soothing as the title would seem to indicate?"

Mr. Lyttelton: "Parts of it I found soothing and parts of it I found not so soothing; and none of it I found very exciting."

Mr. Lyttelton agreed with Mr. James Griffiths (Labour) that the High Commissioner had done great service in seeking to bring the races together in the Far East.

The pamphlet contains some of the conclusions Mr. Malcolm MacDonald had reached during his tenure of office as Commissioner-General. They deal mainly with colonialism and the future relations of East and West.

SIX-YEAR PLAN

Asked by Mr. Parker (Labour) for a statement on progress in implementing Malaysia's six-year development plan, Mr. Lyttelton said in a written reply:

"The emergency has made it impossible to keep to the original development programme. Some projects have had to be deferred and others, notably communications, accelerated. Schemes for improved irrigation, water supplies and education and for electricity development have been going forward, but by far the biggest undertaking has been the resettlement of some half a million squatters in new villages. "This scheme had to be given high priority as an essential emergency measure but it is at the time a very great achievement in social development." — Reuter.

Released Civilians On Way

Washington, May 6.

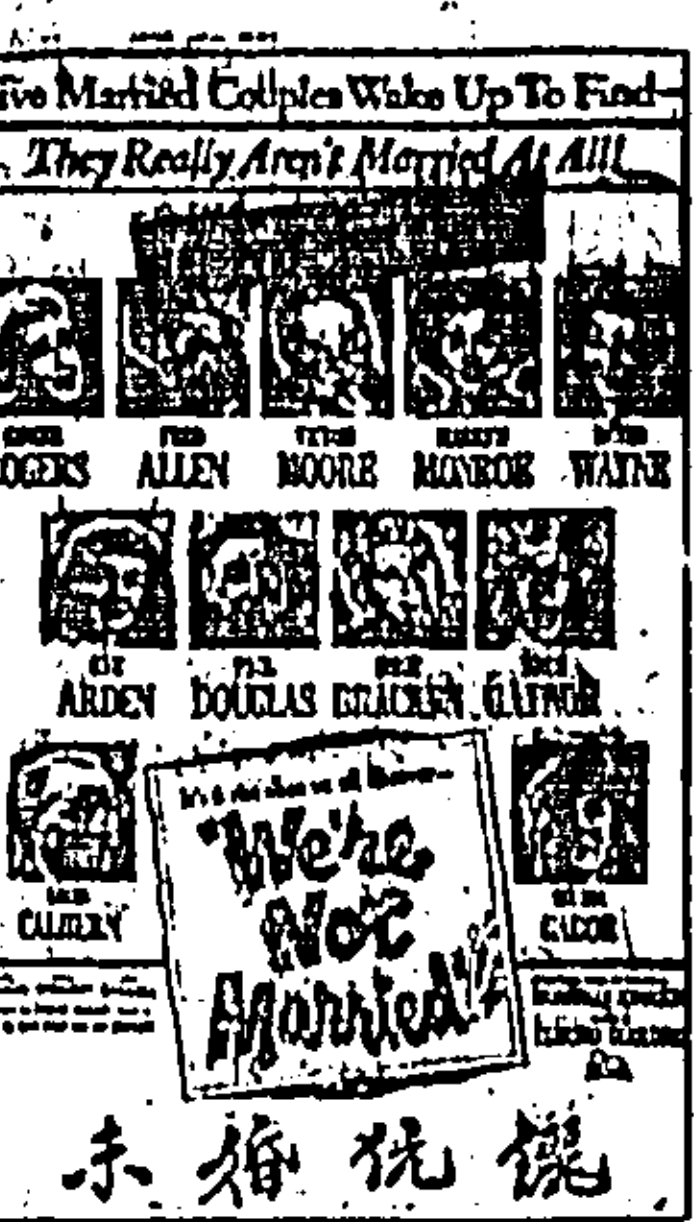
Russia has told the United States that seven American civilians released from detention in Korea will arrive in Moscow on Monday.

The State Department, announcing this late today, said it was trying to arrange for an American aircraft to fly them home.

The seven were seized at the outbreak of the war in Korea nearly three years ago. They include a Catholic priest and five Methodist missionaries. The Russian Foreign Office notified the American Embassy in Moscow of their impending arrival. — Reuter.

STAR

TO-DAY ONLY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



8. F. ANNE OF THE INDIES
9. S. With A Song In My Heart
10. S. Lullaby Lullaby
11. S. That Dainty Woman
12. T. Ficta
13. W. Song of Love
14. T. Take me Out to the Ball Game

Garrison Players

present

"Charity Begins..."

by

IRELAND WOOD

on

THURSDAY, MAY 14th
FRIDAY, MAY 15th
SATURDAY, MAY 16th

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SKINNERS

(Paddar St.)

EMPIRE

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Due to there being only one print of this picture in the Colony, we will be playing it exclusively in our theatre.

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CAREY HUSSEY
SULLIVAN
DA SILVA
"The GREAT Gatsby"
BETHEL WINTERS
Also Latest Paramount News

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

ORIENTAL AIR-CONDITIONED

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A MISSIONARY LIFTS THE VEIL ON KOREA

I Survived The Death March



BACK IN ENGLAND—COMMIS-
SIONER LORD REUNITED WITH
HIS WIFE, WAVES TO FRIENDS

By Salvation Army Commissioner

HERBERT LORD

in an interview with Jack Thomas

ALL my life I have believed in a good and merciful God. But today after three years of captivity in North Korea, I believe in the goodness and mercy of God as never before.

Without His strengthening hand to shield and guide us we should never have survived our "death march" of 150 horror-filled miles.

That is not the "professional" verdict of an officer in the Salvation Army. It is the personal testament of a plain man.

Captivity is no new experience for me. I was interned by the Japanese for 3½ years after the fall of Singapore. But let me say at once there could be no comparison between the treatment I and my comrades in misfortune received from the Japanese and from the Koreans and Chinese.

Apart from one terrible interlude of which I shall tell you, I honestly believe that the Koreans did their best for us during the whole time we were in their power.

The trouble started in Seoul on Sunday, June 25,

1950, when we heard that war had broken out. Next morning, it was clear that Seoul was going to fall. American women and children were evacuated. I saw my wife and other women associated with the missions leave at 4 a.m. on Tuesday, June 27.

I told Captain Vyvyan Holt, the British Minister in Korea, that I intended to stay in the Legation.

THE TIGER

ON June 28 North Korean troops entered the Legation. The following Sunday afternoon three North Koreans, armed with tommy-guns, ordered us to board a station wagon. We should not be gone long, they said—about 20 minutes.

That was July 2. We were never out of North Korean hands again until April 8, 1953. It was the longest "20 minutes" I ever hope to know!

I never slept in a bed again until April, 1953. My wife claims I still carry the marks of floor-boards on my torso!

As far as their supplies allowed, the Koreans tried

to rig us out decently. Each man got a comb, a toothbrush, a cake of soap and a towel. Eventually, we were joined by some 720 U.S. officers and men.

We went to Man-Po on October 30, 1950. That night we slept in an open, roofless house. With us was the 70-year-old Bishop of Korea, Dr Alfred Cooper.

Next day we got a new leader, a domineering North Korean, whom we christened "The Tiger." We were moving, and because I could speak Korean he told me: "You'll take charge of the whole column."

I pointed out that the majority of the column, which now numbered 800, were American soldiers. I suggested that Major J. J. Dunn, the senior U.S.

officer, should be given the command.

Grudgingly, The Tiger said: "OK—but he'll take his instructions from you, and you'll be responsible to me."

We started from Man-Po on All Souls Day, 1950. It was bitterly cold and pitch dark. After two miles we lay down in the snow-covered fields to sleep.

Before we moved off The Tiger told us: "If any man falls out the commander of his section will be punished with the utmost rigour

of military law." We knew that meant death; but after that first terrible night 13 or 14 men were forced to fall out.

Furiously, The Tiger demanded the instant execution of the section commanders. Somehow, with God's help, I was able to talk him out of it. The column moved off again. Old and young, men, women and children, were forced to march.

Next morning, after another night in the snow, ten men were found frozen stiff. Others dropped out along the road, never to be seen again. The rest of us shivered along, the strong trying to support the weak.

TOO LATE

EVENTUALLY The Tiger provided transport for the women and children and certain of the aged men. But it was too late. When the dreadful nine-day march ended at Cheong Kang-Ni, Father Charles Hunt, two Belgian nuns and Sister Mary Clare had died. Ninety-eight American soldiers and officers had disappeared along the route. Two hundred more were to die later as a result of their sufferings.

I do not believe that the North Korean Government or military commanders had any part in this terrible tragedy. I believe that the men in charge, of us—The Tiger—was acting entirely on his own authority. I try to think charitably of him as a mental case.

From Cheong Kang-Ni we were taken five or six miles to Na Chang-Ni. This was to be the longest period of our captivity. Yet it had its lighter moments.

On Christmas Eve I asked permission to hold a carol service.

"Certainly," said the commandant. "You shall have half an hour. But you must submit to me a list of the songs you propose to sing."

I had broken my only denture, so I suppose my articulation was hardly perfect as I explained that one of the carols we wanted to

sing was "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks By Night." The commandant frowned. "Wild shepherds?" he repeated, puzzled. "Tell me—what makes the shepherds wild?"

On Christmas Day he appeared in our midst just as the carol service began, and sat through it most respectfully. He seemed really to enjoy himself.

An interpreter, I was roped in to translate the Red indoctrination into language the captive American soldiers could understand. I don't think I was much use to the Communist cause.

I told the grinning soldiers: "Any man who can stand up and keep talking for more than two minutes gets a pass." What they talked about didn't matter. The Koreans couldn't understand.

On August 12, 1952, we were taken to Oo-Chang, where, for the first time, we came under the Chinese Commissariat. Our rations were stepped up from 700 grammes to 800 grammes of meat, rice and good white meal.

We were issued with thick padded shoes, three complete changes of clothing, with soap, tooth brushes, tooth paste and towels. On special days, such as New Year's Day, we got oranges and sweets. Pheasants and chickens varied our diet.

REUNION

ON March 20, 1953, the commanding officer sent for me. "You are going to Pyongyang tonight," he told me. "Pack up."

Our truck was met at Pyongyang by a brigadier, a colonel and other high Korean officers. They were the soul of courtesy, and insisted on carrying our baggage into our new quarters—a dugout in a disused coal mine.

The night we dined on caviare, brown bread, butter—the first we had seen for three years!—and cocoa with milk and sugar.

Early next morning the colonel came in to see us. We were

using his bedroom. Then the brigadier arrived to fill our bath with hot water with his own hands. Can you wonder that every moment we expected to find that this was just all a dream?

Bishop Cooper and I were reunited with Captain Holt. We had seen none of our Legation friends since the end of the "death march."

Then, as we were getting up on the morning of April 8, the brigadier came to see us. His face wreathed in smiles, he told us the news for which he had waited and prayed for three weary years.

"You are going home today!" he said.

FREEDOM

THAT night, for the last time, I boarded a Korean truck. A full general, no less, picked up our bundles and carried them to the waiting vehicles. And he seemed genuinely happy to do this little service for us.

With no bitterness on either side, we were on our way to freedom.

Of our journey home, much has already been written. Yet I feel I must record again the kindness we received at the hands of Koreans, Chinese and Russians.

The Russians' one topic of conversation was peace. "We don't want war," they told us repeatedly.

FOOTNOTE.—One incident in the tragic death march from Man-Po to Cheong Kang-Ni Commissioner Lord did not relate. But the story is told by Philip Deane, a reporter who shared the horrors of the march. "Commissioner Lord," he says, "pleaded on his knees for one man's life during the march—pleaded while the gun which had just been used for another murder was held to his forehead to stop him from pleading. And he did not stop."

JOSE—THE GUIDE IN WHITE BOOTS

THEY HAVE THEIR EXITS (16)
By AIREY NEAVE, DSO, OBE, MC

ALEX'S warning cry of "Flicks!" sent us panting for the bushes beside the road as the police car roared up. Our guide stood his ground beside the ancient Citroën—and perhaps his Black Market reputation stood him in good stead. There were voices, but the police car moved on, and soon we were bumping over the pave into Annecy.

"This," said Alex as we pulled up, "is the house of Pierre and Cecile." Climbing gloomy wooden stairs, we came to a dismal three-roomed flat. Cecile was in the kitchen. She was about thirty and had a round face resembling a pink cake of soap and her hands were shaking as she prepared a meal.

Cecile was a different type of heroine from the saintly Mademoiselle Jeanne—she could not conceal her fear of the consequences of helping Allied officers to escape. In the spring of 1942 the Vichy police arrested sympathisers of de Gaulle and flung Allied soldiers into prison camps.

"When you get back I hope you will take some messages for me to my solicitors. I wanted to send a bottle of champagne to my brokers but I doubt if you will get that past the Pyrenees!" He slapped his thigh and laughed heartily.

I do not know if the true story of Maurice's work for the Allies will ever be written. He had business interests in the City of London before the war; now he was one of the most devoted workers of the Resistance. He was rich and could, had he wished, have stayed away from the struggle. But he served the

word. He tapped on a side door and to our consternation agendarme entered.

"Who is this?" I cried fearing a trap.

"Who is this?" said the bald man sourly. "This is Jacques. He will fetch someone to talk to you."

Soon there was a knock on the frosted glass. A slim man of middle age, dressed in a smart grey double-breasted suit and green pork-pie hat, entered the room.

"The password, please," he said in English.

His accent, though French, had a flavour of Throgmorton Street and of London clubs. We repeated the password obediently in our best French and he asked us many questions.

"You can call me Maurice, you chaps," he said with his fingers to his lips in mock secrecy. Then he did a curious little pas sent around an old-fashioned armchair.

"When you get back I hope you will take some messages for me to my solicitors. I wanted to send a bottle of champagne to my brokers but I doubt if you will get that past the Pyrenees!" He slapped his thigh and laughed heartily.

I do not know if the true story of Maurice's work for the Allies will ever be written. He had business interests in the City of London before the war; now he was one of the most devoted workers of the Resistance. He was rich and could, had he wished, have stayed away from the struggle. But he served the

the Germans. At the end of the war he deservedly received a high decoration.

We followed Maurice from the café at an interval of thirty yards to the Old Port and a tall block of modern flats. He signalled us to stop, turned back and whispered to us in a shop doorway: "I think there is someone watching the flat, hide yourselves here like a couple of good scouts till I give the signal."

WE hid in the doorway until we saw him lift his hat as a signal, then climbed to Maurice's flat on the fourth floor. Maurice hustled us in and ordered us to put on heavy felt slippers. We wore our slippers all the week we were in the flat, for the inmates of the flat below were suspected of being on the side of Vichy.

Of the many British prisoners of war sheltered by Maurice and his wife, Claire, not one was caught in the flat.

In Maurice's flat we met several members of the escape organisation, including Rene, a handsome Englishman, born in France. It was Rene who took us to the station, where we met a small, elderly man and a blond young man in a beret. They were introduced as Mr Roberts and Mr Roberts, Junior, "who are to travel with you to Spain."

Soon we were crammed into a third-class carriage on the train to Toulouse, where we were to spend an impatient week in an old and sinister hotel in whose rooms spoke many voices—Poles, Frenchmen, Scotsmen, Australians, all fugitives assembling for the journey into Spain.

Rene gave us each a new set of papers before Hugh Woodliff and I set off in a party of twelve split into pairs in different sections of the train to Perpignan and Port Vendres.

At the barrier at Port Vendres a suspicious gendarme, no doubt seeing a gully expression on my face, questioned me closely. He

at length released me, but when I rejoined our party by the seashore Rene shouted "Look!" and pointed back towards the station.

A gendarme was riding towards us in a cloud of dust. Behind him came two more ominous figures on bicycles.

"Meet at Jose's house," shouted Rene, as he started to run. We tore across the sands, leaping over anchors, rocks and pieces of wreckage, scattering towards the brushwood in the low hills.

Woodliff and I, whistling, to each other, soon made contact in the brushwood beyond the last row of white houses. There the familiar face of Jan, a Polish sergeant, who had been with us at Toulouse, appeared grinning.

We waited till dusk before seeking Jose's house—an emergency address we had been given—and there found most of our fellow fugitives.

JOSE was a little dark gundo who wore pure white boots. He collected large bundles of crisp new notes from Rene and the others, counted them with care, then insisted on us abandoning all but our essential possessions. At midnight he shepherded us to a path which led to the hills.

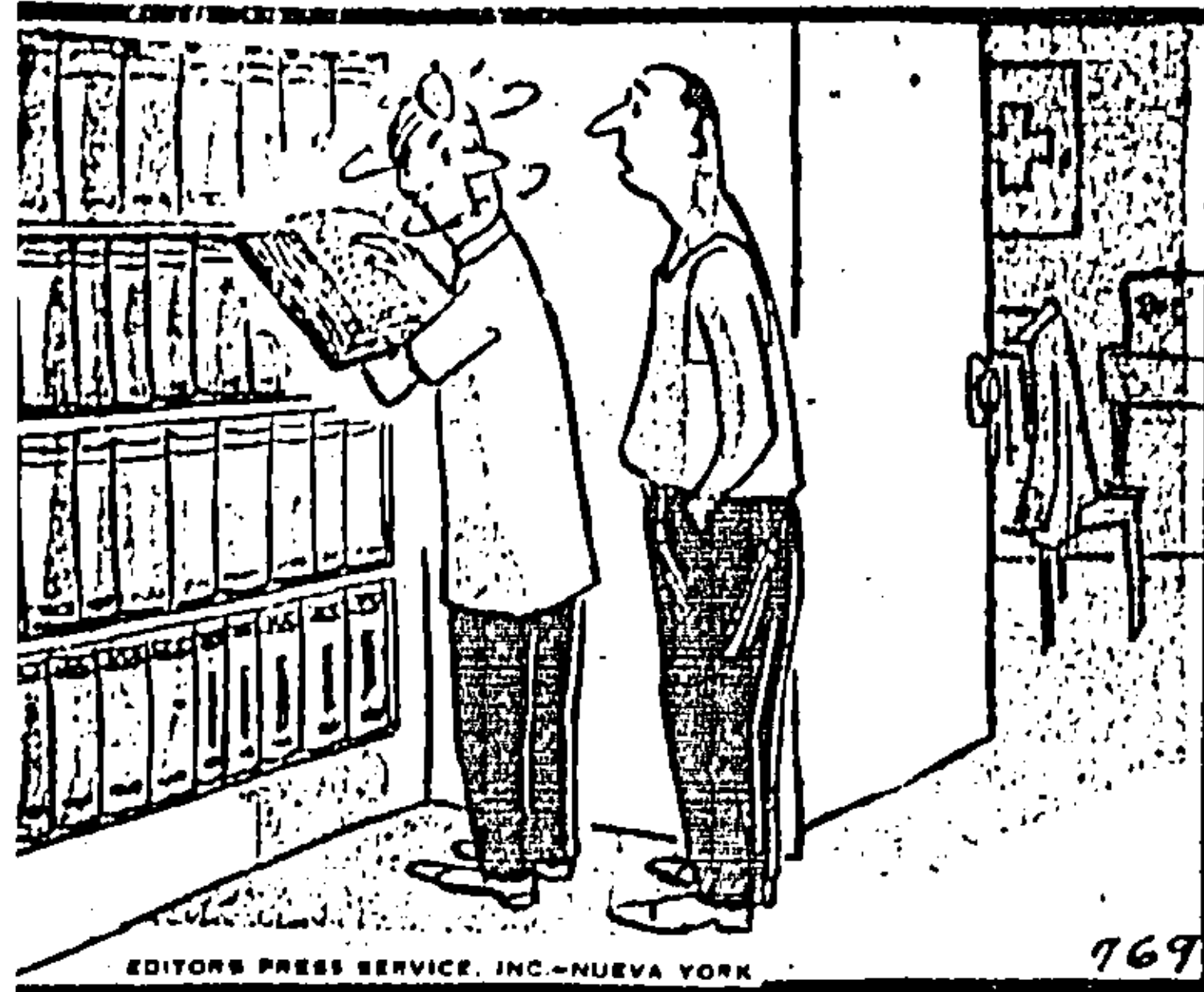
The night was clear and still as we followed Jose's white boots to a height of 7,000 feet before stopping for a short rest.

Then on and up, over heather, slippery shale and icy crags. By four a.m. even the young and old among us were exhausted and the older Mr Roberts was carried, groaning, by his arms and legs, on our shoulders.

It was high noon that day when we crossed the frontier near Cerbere and I caught a glimpse of light green uniforms and black cocked hats in a valley below us.

Tomorrow—Guarded Again





• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

A SCHOLAR has been saying that, just as a man may grow stale by overworking for a wage, so he may grow stale by overworking at a university.

There was a young man of the Middle Ages who studied so hard in Paris that when he came home to Provence his preoccupied look caused his neighbors to think he was a prodigy. One day he set out to impress his father. He placed five eggs on a table and attempted to prove to his father, on a test and learned disputation that there were twelve eggs on the table. His father, being a sensible man, and preferring the evidence of his own eyes to a lot of robusness and tumbledown-try, ate up the five eggs, remarking to the youth, "I leave you the seven eggs laid by the hen of logic."

Light on the Budget

HAVING studied very carefully the writings of the financial experts and City correspondents, I have a clear idea of the position. Between us and any possibility of a lower income tax stands the figure £726,481,987. What this enormous figure refers to depends on whether you add to it £2,241,789 or subtract from it £4,122,513 (approximately). In either case, the working of these figures on the situation depends on whether you treat the increase as a decrease or the decrease as an increase, for statistical purposes.

LETITICE MARCHANT'S REVENGE

It didn't matter much

THE old song, "Don't Go Down in the Mine, Daddy, Let It Come Up to You," hummed in my brain when I heard a conversation while waiting for a lift. "No need to go up. It'll be down in a minute." "No, it's got to go right down," and then up again. "Yes, but if you get in when it comes down, we can come up again." "No, we'd better wait till it's been down and then, when it's been up again, we can get it as well as up again." "Yes, but why not just go down in it?"

Pop goes Mr Frazer

DEAR Sir, Can one literally burst from operating? Yrs. faithfully, William Frazer.

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

THURSDAY, MAY 7

BORN today, you are one who should attain success at a rather early age. The stars have been gracious in bestowing talent upon you and you, in turn, are self-reliant and ambitious to attain success. Although you have strong opinions, you are not one to voice them unless you know they will be well-received. You have the ability to speak well in public and can promote your ideas readily. Patient, reserved and a quiet outwardly, your inner force and energy is strong and a lot of people are surprised when you turn out to be one who is "topped" for fame.

You have a clear, decisive mind and are able, at all times, to select the important matters and discard the non-essential. Consequently, given a job to do, you learn how to cut all the corners, avoid red

FRIDAY, MAY 8

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Don't pay too much attention to a bright star. You know what the facts are; stick to them for security's sake.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Make plans for an evening of gaiety with congenial friends. Perhaps, invite them to your house.

CANCER (June 22-July 21)—Don't let unanswered letters pile up on your desk. Take the time today to catch up on correspondence.

LEO (July 22-Aug. 23)—Extravagance in social entertaining is not recommended today. You can find pleasurable recreation at home.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—You can bring joy and happiness to a new friend. Well, under control today. You could bring a great deal of unhappiness upon yourself.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Keep your unions well under control today. You could bring a great deal of unhappiness upon yourself.

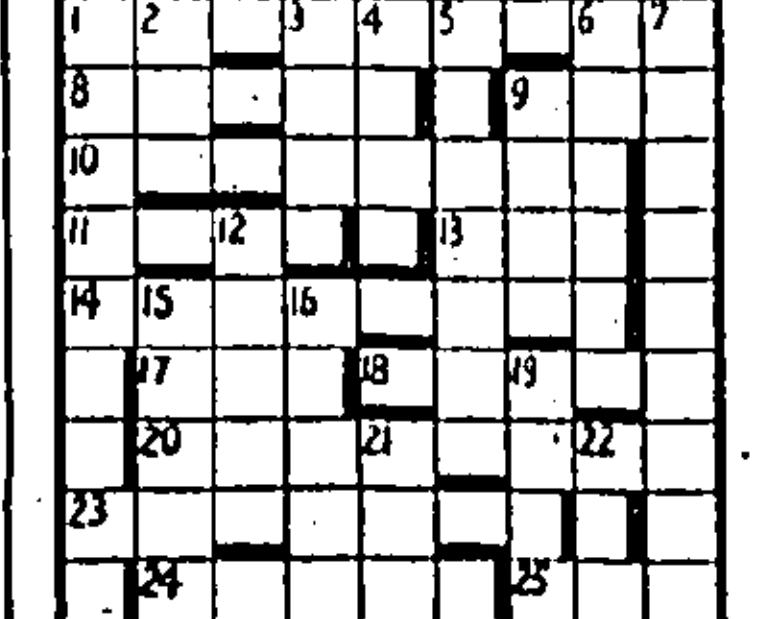
SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23)—A kindness shown to a stranger today may bring you unexpected rewards later. Be neighbourly.

DUMB-BELLS



WHAT'S HIS LINE?
MR. OWEN A. HAUSE
Re-arrange the letters to spell his occupation.
(Solution on page 10)

CROSSWORD



1. Village one gathers in the women. (9)
2. Tennis champion buried on arm. (5)
3. Foreign saint. (3)
4. Better looking. (4)
5. One of two with main dian. (3)
6. Summer described. (5) help
7. Ten men went to. (3)
8. Dollars. (3)
9. Town followed by ship. (8)
10. Straighten again. (7)
11. Sire's horoscope. (9)
12. 1876 disaster river. (9)
13. Deciduous. (5)
14. Goes with polisher. (3)
15. His gallery is famous. (4)
16. Unimportant. (7)
17. One for tonight. (8)
18. Escapist seems to go on. (9)
19. Looked at. (6)
20. No one here. (5)
21. Burnt colour. (5)
22. Waste than a pen. (6)
23. Suits for birds. (5)
24. Drive usual here. (3)
25. Solution of yesterday's problem.

Solution of yesterday's problem:
1. Q-B2, 1... P-QP; 2. Q-B3 (ch); 1... K-Kt; 2. Q-B2 (ch); 1... Kt-cv; 2. Q-B4 (ch); 1... P-QRP; 2. Q-KRP; 1... P-QR7; 2. B-B3 (ch).

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Get Out of Hole With Smart Play

NORTH 6			
♠	QJ10983		
♥	Q32		
♦	AQ		
♣	Q7		
WEST			
♠	K753		
♥	0		
♦	J1097		
♣	J843		
EAST			
♠	04		
♥	J10		
♦	865432		
♣	K9		
SOUTH (D)			
♠	A		
♥	AK8754		
♦	K		
♣	A10652		
North-South vul.			
South	West	North	East
1	Pass	1	Pass
2	Pass	3	Pass
4	Pass	4	Pass
6	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♦J			

BY OSWALD JACOBY

THE struggle in most bridge hands is short and sharp, ending after one or two important tricks. In today's hand, however, the struggle continued throughout almost the entire hand.

When West opened the jack of diamonds, Alvin Landy playing the South hand, put up dummy's ace, dropping his own king. Landy's next brilliant maneuver would not surprise anybody who knows his reputation as one of the finest players in the country. He continued with dummy's queen of diamonds, discarding the ace of spades from his hand.

The purpose of this move was clearly shown at the next trick. Landy led the queen of spades from dummy and discarded a club from his own hand. West could have made it easy for declarer by taking his king of spades. It would then be easy for Landy to draw three rounds of trumps ending in dummy, after which Landy's spades would be good for all the tricks needed.

West considered the matter carefully and decided not to take his king of spades. Landy continued with the jack of spades, discarding another club from his own hand, and once again West refused to take his king.

When dummy now led the ten of spades, East threw a monkey wrench into the works by ruffing with the nine of hearts. Landy had to overruff, and now the plan to bring in dummy's spades had to be abandoned.

Another plan easily presented itself. East was now left with only two trumps, while dummy still had three trumps. Declarer could therefore draw trumps in two rounds, leaving one trump in dummy to take care of one of South's clubs. Landy could give up one club to the opponents, cash the ace of clubs, and ruff his last remaining club with dummy's last trump.

CARD SERVICE

Q—The bidding has been:

South West North East
1 Diamond Pass 1 Heart Pass

You, South, hold: Spades 8-4, Hearts 7-3, Diamonds A-Q-J-5-2, Clubs A-K-10-4. What do you do?

A—Bid two clubs. You have a sound opening bid, and there is no reason to suppress your second suit. This may be exactly the information your partner needs to bid a game in no-trump.

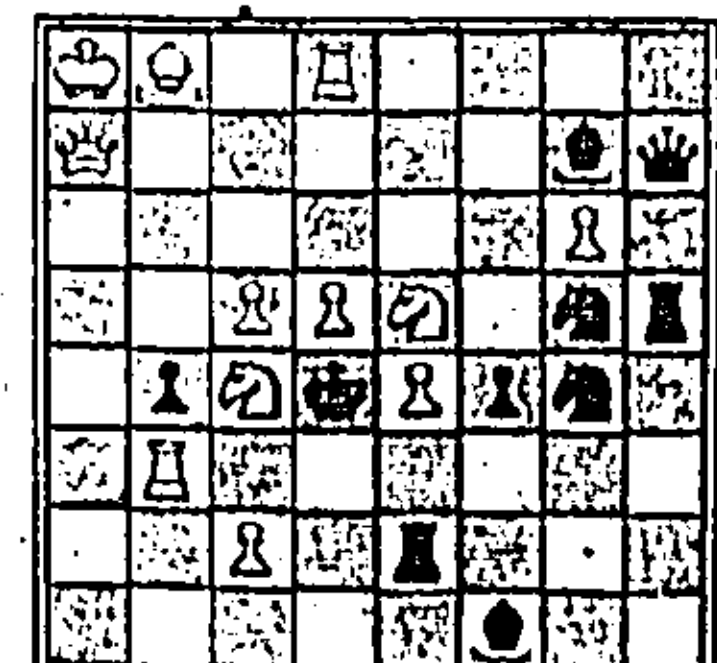
TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades 7-3, Hearts 7-4, Diamonds A-Q-J-5-2, Clubs A-9-2. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. CASA
Black, 10 pieces.



White, 12 pieces.
White to play; mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Q-B2, 1... P-QP; 2. Q-B3 (ch); 1... K-Kt; 2. Q-B2 (ch); 1... Kt-cv; 2. Q-B4 (ch); 1... P-QRP; 2. Q-KRP; 1... P-QR7; 2. B-B3 (ch).

WOMANSENSE

SOCIAL CALORIES SCORE HEAVILY

By IDA JEAN KAIN

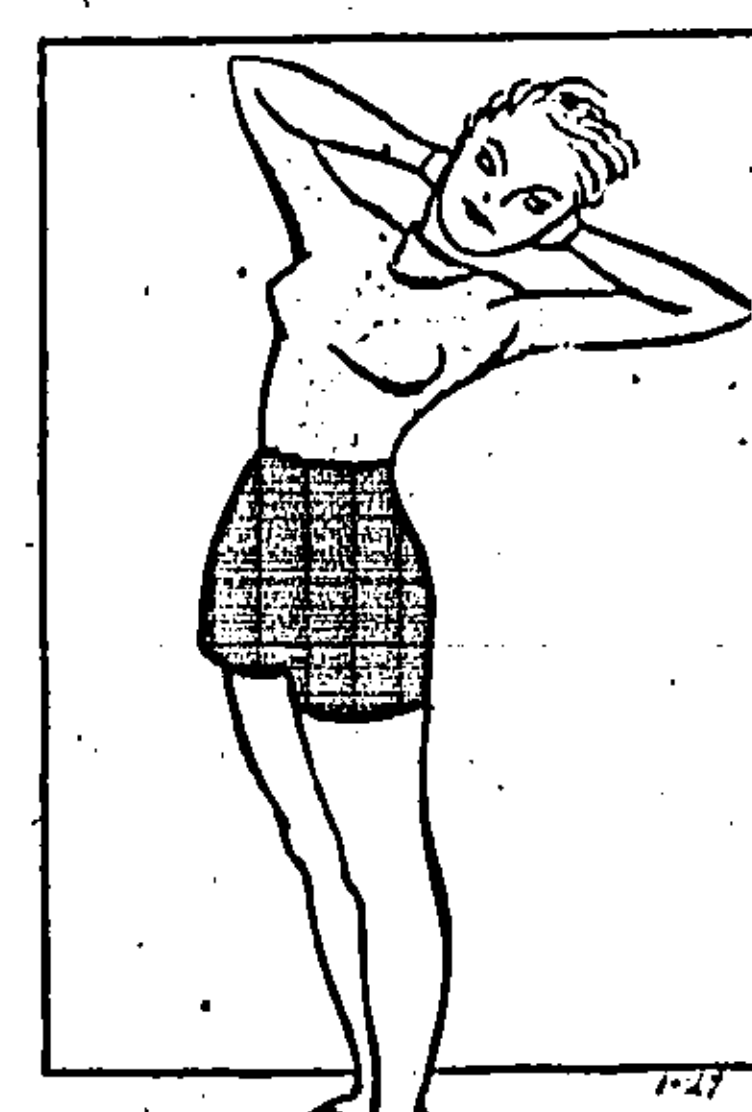
A VISITOR to America remarked candidly that American women are always talking diet and slimming, yet even committee meetings are rounded off with "light" refreshments.

It's the blushing truth... whenever two or more women meet for any reason, some sort of refreshments are considered almost mandatory. One committee, recognising the widespread need for calorie curbing solved the problem by voting that all refreshments be low in calories.

The trouble is that most social calories, even those considered "light" refreshments, are loaded... little sausages and canapés, tiny biscuits with ham, mixed nuts, lead cupcakes, and assorted cookies and tarts.

True, at such functions the guest does not have to eat anything. But leave us face it... it's natural to go ahead and eat more with a crowd... besides everything tastes so good. One diet-minded friend, who appraises tasty refreshments, mused as she savoured a thickly frosted cupcake that there wasn't any use in coming to social functions if you couldn't eat!

However, with the increased emphasis on the hazards of overweight and the constant threat of excess pounds, there ought to be some changes made.



To keep slim and supple—stretch-bend

No longer should hostesses be expected to serve rich and varied courses ample enough to have pleased Henry the VIII... nor should guests feel they must eat everything. Many hostesses are quite understanding when a guest declines second helpings, the hot bread, or the dessert. Every hostess should accept, "No thank you," graciously.

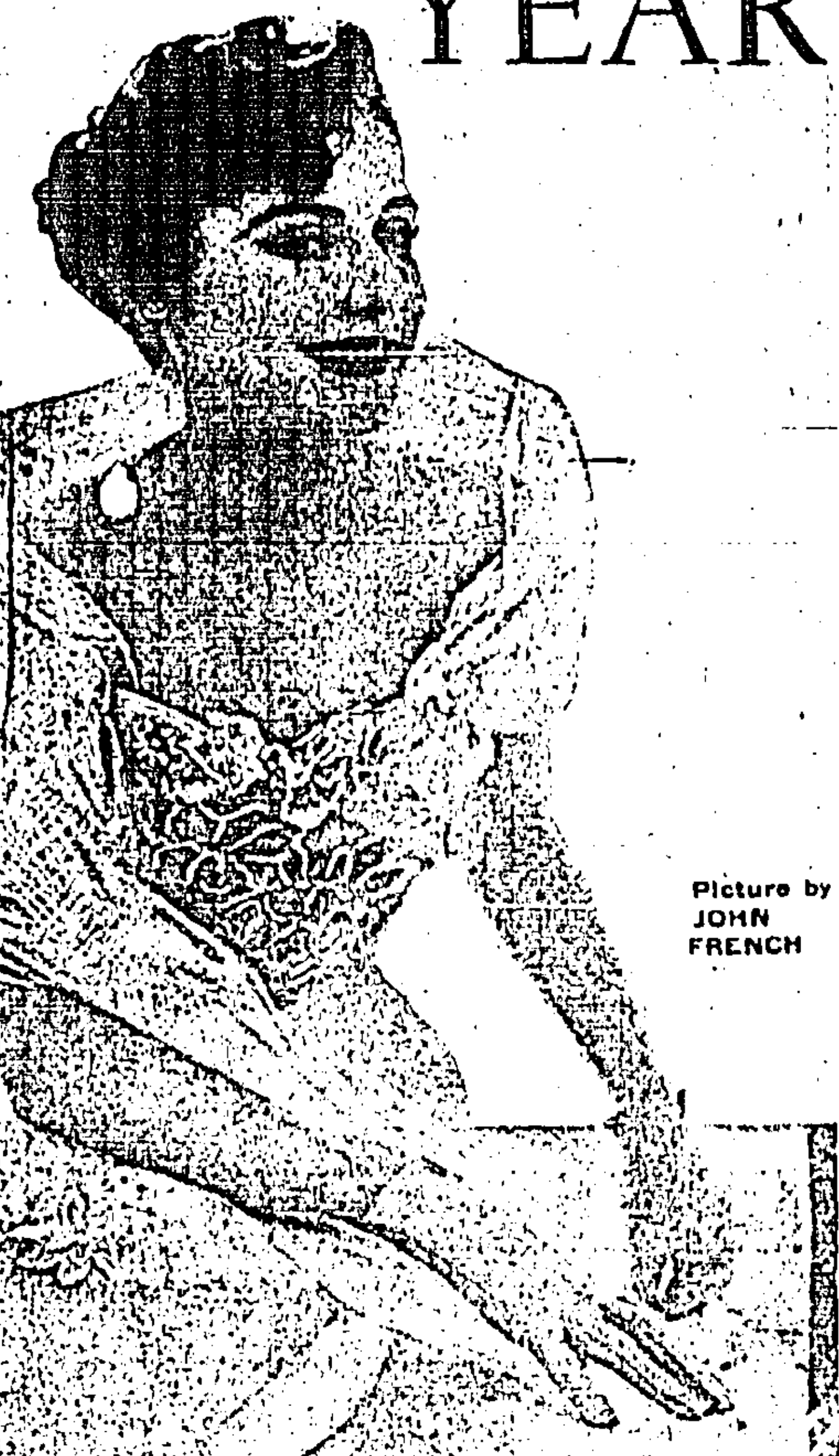
And this applies even more to cocktails and alcoholic beverages. Thoughtful hostesses serve soft drinks, tomato juice, and orange juice along with the more potent drinks.

DEB OF THE YEAR

TODAY you meet the girl chosen as the Debutante of the Year. Before her was the pleasure and excitement of the crowded Coronation season. When famous people meet at famous places the Deb. of the Year will be there—and the camera will capture her story.

THE NAME IS PRISCILLA

THE Deb. of the Year is Priscilla Greville—18 years old, fair-haired, blue-eyed. She has been back in England for two years after schooling in Southern Rhodesia. Priscilla's parents are still there, but they will be coming to join her in September.



Picture by JOHN FRENCH

London Express Service

Colour And Texture The Stars In New Room Setting Display

By ELEANOR ROSS

SEEMINGLY it's colour that is still setting the keynote for room displays judging from the new crop being unveiled in American stores.

A series of seven rooms newly done make use of vivid colour and a clever use of texture for additional interest. In this group, coral, red, yellow, blue, emerald green, turquoise and moss green are the basic colours, and all are expertly used, making a nice contrast to the usual dark and white with a touch of colour in which so many of us, decorators not excluded, find safety.

Geranium Red

One room in particular has been drawing admiring crowds. It is a sitting room that makes much use of a rich geranium red.

One wall is covered with a building material that cleverly simulates red brick; the other walls are painted to tone. Windows have a ceiling-to-floor curtaining of red cotton printed with clusters of cherries in several tones of red. A desk chair and the sofa are upholstered in geranium linen, and two other chairs are done in red tweed. Simple greyed walnut furniture mutes the lavish use of red, and the wooden floor is uncovered, save for a black and white calfskin rug.

One-Room Layout

Carpeting and walls of a rich emerald green give a vivid accent to a one-room layout. Two day beds in a corner arrangement have spreads to match the draperies, which are unevenly striped in shades of green. Between the beds, bookshelves are smartly used to conceal a jutting beam and lend interest to the grouping.

Modern chairs are used—one armless, one with wooden arms, the third upholstered—and all are done in green and black. A lighter green covers the seats of dining chairs and a cushion on a small loveseat, and touches of green in the form of glass accessories add to the "vernal" colour.

Rich turquoise blue plays the stellar role in a striking room with painted walls and nubby twisted floor covering in this shade. Curtains and dining chair seat cushions have the blue set off by flecks of white, and a mauve thread lends contrast to the turquoise blue tweed used to cover a pair of armless loveseats.

Plastic Tile Floor

Mimosa yellow is a charming colour an used for a living-dining room. Plastic tile in marbled yellow makes the easy-to-maintain floor. The walls are covered with a yellow, and white brick that gives them a textured look. Roller shades of split bamboo sprayed with yellow paint offer something new—a good idea for a country home.

Three chairs are webbed with strips that are a mixture of brown and yellow, and other pieces are upholstered in tweed woven of yellow and what appears to be natural hemp. Beige, black and white are the furniture colours, and we like the idea of metal frames enamelled in white for both dining and end tables.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Why Does A Butterfly Flutter?

—Mr. Punch Says It's for a Very Good Reason—

By MAX TRELL

"MR PUNCH," said Hanid, the shadow-girl with the turned-about name, as she went up to her old friend, Mr. Punch, who was reading a book, lifted his head slowly. "Yes, my dear?" he said.

"Mr Punch, you know all about animals, don't you?"

"I know a little about animals," said Mr Punch. "Why?"

Hanid smiled. "Because I'd like to ask you something about a butterfly."

Not An Animal

"A butterfly," replied Mr Punch quickly, "is not an animal. It's an insect."

"But you know all about insects, too, don't you?"

"I know a little about insects. What is your question about the butterfly? Perhaps, even though

I know so little about insects, I'll know enough to answer your question."

Hanid seemed quite satisfied, so she asked: "Why does a butterfly flutter when it flies?"

"Ah," said Mr Punch. "Why indeed?"

"I mean," added Hanid, "why doesn't a butterfly fly straight like a bird? Why does it always start out in one direction, then twist around and fly in another direction, then twist around again and fly in a third direction? Can't it make up its mind which way it wants to fly?"

Mr Punch shut his book and thought for a minute or two. "I'll tell you a story about a butterfly," he said at last. "It isn't a very long story, but it's a true one."

"Once upon a time, in a very pleasant meadow not far from here, a butterfly was born. It had started out as a caterpillar, as all butterflies do. But now it had wings—beautiful black and gold wings. So it stood on

a daisy in the middle of the meadow and looked all around.

"It was delighted to see another butterfly nearby fluttering this way and that way as it flew. And the young butterfly wondered (just as you are wondering) why it didn't fly in a straight line as the robins and the other birds did."

"How much faster I could fly if I flew in a straight line!" the young butterfly said to itself. "I shan't be so foolish as to flutter. I shall fly like the birds."

Saw Another Butterfly

"So off it flew, straight as the birds. It didn't flutter. And then a very unpleasant thing happened."

"Oh dear—what happened?" Hanid asked.

"A fat old robin, who hadn't had his dinner and liked nothing better than a tasty young butterfly, immediately flew after our pretty young friend. 'Oh!' cried the butterfly, trying to fly as fast as it could toward some hedges at the other end of the meadow where it thought it could hide. But the robin flew faster. The poor butterfly beat its black and golden wings with all its might. But still the robin was catching up with it. There wasn't a moment to lose."



The young butterfly stood on a daisy in the meadow.

"And then suddenly, just as the robin was about to pounce on it, the butterfly remembered how the other butterfly had fluttered. So instead of trying to fly faster than the robin, our young butterfly flew this way, then that way, then the other way."

"And now the fat old hungry robin didn't know what to do. For no sooner did it dart as the butterfly fluttered in one direction, than the butterfly fluttered off in another. The robin never could decide which way the butterfly was going to fly next."

And finally, quite exhausted, but still alive, the butterfly reached the hedge and the robin had to look elsewhere for his dinner. He never caught the butterfly."

"Oh, I'm glad," said Hanid.

"As for the butterfly, it learned a most useful lesson—for a butterfly. From that day on, and all through the summer, it never flew. It always fluttered. It took longer for it to get from one place to another...but it always got there. Besides, being a butterfly, it was never really in a hurry."

And Mr Punch smiled and opened his book again and went on reading.

Rupert and Morwenna—41

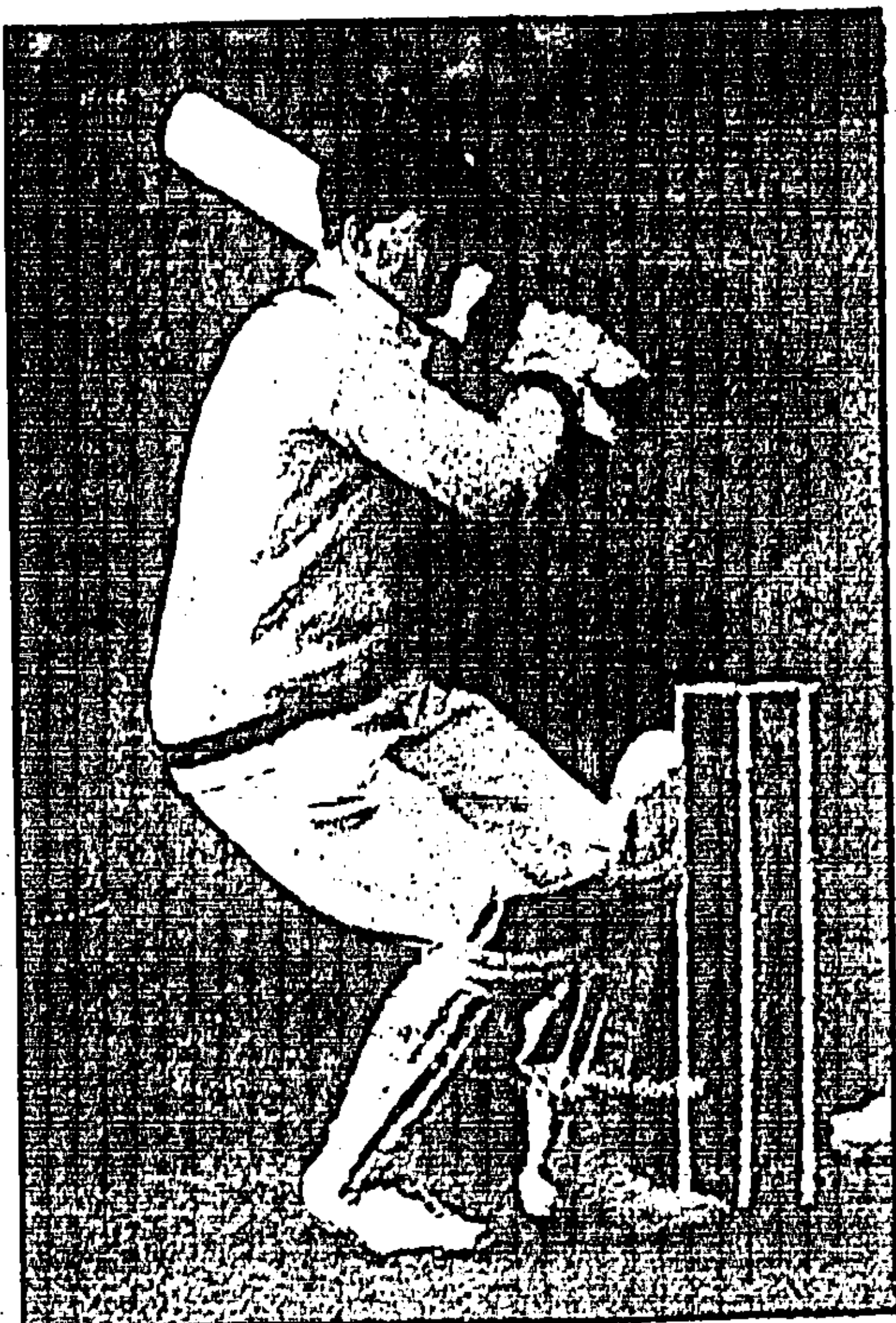


The young people climb so fast that Dan! cannot keep pace with them and when he reaches the top of the first wall of rock only Rupert is in sight. "Sakes alive!" puffs the old man. "Our Morwenna's van's head again! Where be the? She's more like a fairy than she's any business to be!" "She's not so very far away," laughs Rupert. "See, here are her footmarks. Those are some of her Fairy Rocks ahead of us. Once past them and we reach our own little bay." And he trotted ahead eagerly.

Another new "Adventure"—

RUPERT and the BOY PIRATE \$1.

ALL-ROUNDER



The Australian all-rounder, Graeme Hole. — Central Press Photo.

AUSTRALIANS 298 FOR 5 AGAINST YORKSHIRE

Keith Miller Has Now Scored 371 For Once On The Tour

Bradford, May 6.

A fifth wicket stand of 143 by Keith Miller and Jim de Courcy helped the Australians score 298 for five on the opening day of their match against Yorkshire here after they had been sent in to bat.

Miller, alternately quiet and aggressive, hit 109 not out, including one six and 15 fours, but was lucky in being missed twice off Halliday when 20 and 95. De Courcy took two hours 45 minutes to make 53 and never seemed able to master the bowling.

Earlier Arthur Morris and Neil Harvey put on 77 for the second wicket in just over one hour and a quarter. Morris hit six fours in his 57 and Harvey made 37.

Dropped catches cost Yorkshire dear. In addition to the two chances off Miller which were not accepted, de Courcy was dropped off an admittedly difficult catch in the gully.

Norman Yardley's move, in putting the Australians on at a greenish wicket seemed likely to be profitable at first. For several hours the tourists had to toil laboriously well behind the clock, but the stand between Miller and de Courcy eventually spoiled Yorkshire's hopes of getting them out cheaply.

Miller has now scored 371 runs on the tour for once out. At Worcester he made 229 not out and at Leicester was run out for 42.

The feature of the only Championship game—Hampshire versus Gloucestershire—was the performance of 40-year-old Gloucestershire stumper A. E. Wilson, who is having his benefit season.

He caught six batsmen to equal the county record set by H. Smith 30 years ago when Smith caught three and stumped three. Five wicketkeepers share the world record of seven victims in an innings.

Denis Compton showed he is back in form with 56 against Surrey, the reigning Champions, for example, met an MCC team and, following their great win over Cambridge University, showed that they are going to be strong challengers for the title again by having the best of the day's play.

Only Trevor Bailey really held up the Surrey attack with a breezy 67 after six wickets had gone for 61.

The other matches started today were two-day friendlies. In one of them, Derbyshire, after losing half their wickets for 80 against Nottinghamshire, were able to declare at 235 for eight.

Parkhouse's 121 featured the Glamorgan-Somerset match and 68 of his first hundred, reached in two-and-three-quarters hours, came from boundaries.

Close of play scores in county and first class cricket matches which began today were:

At Lord's: MCC 160 (Bailey 67, Alex Beder for 39), Surrey 125 for five (May 59). At Oxford: Oxford University 193 (Statham four for 47), Lancashire 27 for no wicket.

At Derby (two-day friendly match): Derbyshire 235 for eight (declared (Dawkes 58), Nottinghamshire 75 for three. At Cambridge: Middlesex 334 for eight (declared (Robertson 110, Denis Compton 56, Thompson 68), Cambridge University 14 for no wicket.

At Portsmouth: Hampshire 290 (Walker 52), Gloucestershire 64 for no wicket. At Taunton (two-day friendly match): Glamorgan 298 for seven (declared (Parkhouse 121), Somerset 87 for one.—Reuter.

Sweden defeated Scotland in a soccer international before a crowd of 84,000 here tonight by two goals to one.

The first half ended one-all. Sweden thus joined Austria as the only Continental sides to win an international match in Scotland. Austria did so three years ago.

For today's reverse Scotland had themselves to blame for the half-backs were not too sure and as a result the forwards were given poor support and developed into a ragged line.

Only Steel was consistently good. The Swedes were a much more confident side in the second half and their defense never made a mistake while their backs were quicker on the ball than were the Scots. The visitors, in combination, showed they had little to learn.—Reuter.

EASTERN EMPEROR WINS THE CHESTER CUP

London, May 6.

Lord Milford's Eastern Emperor won the Chester Cup, run over two miles, two furlongs and 77 yards at Chester today.

Mr. Geoff Armstrong's Devon Secret was second, and Mr. D. H. Hawtrey's Vidi Vici third. Thirteen ran.

Official standing prices were 2-1 favourite Eastern Emperor; 100-6 Devon Secret; 11-2 Vidi Vici.

Won by one length, with half a length between second and third.

Eastern Emperor carried 9 st. 2 lbs. and was ridden by W. Rickaby and trained by Jarvis. It took £2,250, 15, of prize money totalling £2,655.

Devon Secret, carrying 8 st. 10 lbs. and was ridden by P. J. Fennell and was trained by R. Hobbs. It won £205, 10s.

Vidi Vici, carrying 8 st. 5 lbs., was ridden by Seton and trained by R. Ward, and won £132, 10s. In addition the owners of the first three horses were given 45 lbs. of Chesham cheese.

Eastern Emperor was second into the straight, behind Devon Secret.—United Press.

FAVOURITE WINS THE GUINEAS



The owner, Mr W. Humble, with his winner, Nearula, after the running of the 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket on April 29. Nearula, the favourite, won from Bebe Grande and Olandrin. — Central Press Photo.

Has Australia A Batting Tail?

By STAN McCABE

The consensus of opinion seems to be reasonably unanimous that Len Hutton is the world's best batsman. I subscribe to that opinion; although I think it is more than a possibility that his supremacy may be challenged by Neil Harvey during the coming Test series.

In this regard, I may be a false prophet; but the issue of which country—England or Australia—has the best individual batsman is not one which is likely to determine the larger question of which side will win the majority of Tests.

Tests are won or lost according to the batting ability of the competing teams as a whole; so when one side is in the enviable position of having no "tail" to wag, it must surely have the edge over an opposing team whose tail is likely to wag vigorously.

TO THE LAST MAN It is probable that the Australian team chosen for Test games will be strong in batsmen right down to the last man; yet the selectors will not weaken bowling strength in order to achieve this phenomenon of eleven good batsmen in the one team.

Here, of course, you may inject with the question whether Bill Johnston can be regarded as a batsman. Candidly, he can't; so if he is a member of Australia's actual Test eleven I admit their batting strength will then be reduced by one.

I believe Bill Johnston is such a good bowler on English wickets that he will be used in the Tests; but we cannot overlook the talented newcomer, Alan Davidson, who is also a fast-medium left-hand swing bowler.

Davidson needs only quick success under English conditions to oust Johnston, if the latter has the misfortune to lack batting strength will be greatly enhanced, as Alan Davidson is a capable hard-hitting batsman.

Australia's Test openers are likely to be Morris and Macdonald. Morris went through a lean period for a while; but came right back into form during the final Test in Australia against South Africa. He has a fondness for English wickets and is going to be hard to dislodge, even by his worthy opponent, Alec Beder.

His partner, Macdonald, has few graces as a stroke-maker, but has shown increasing ability to defend his wicket and collect plenty of runs in the process. Temperamentally, he makes an ideal opening bat.

If Australia's opening pair make a commendable total before they are separated, the next man in will probably be Neil Harvey. To him will fall the job of completing the work so ably begun by the openers—that of knocking the bowlers off their length, making quick runs, and paving the way for big scores.

Harvey is specially qualified to do this. He is a crowd-pleaser, a free-scorer when playing his natural game, and may well become a cricket idol. If you get the chance, make it your business to see him!

Anyone privileged—as I have been—to watch the South Africans in the field against Australia during the Australian season that has just ended, will have witnessed fielding of such superlative standard that our own boys looked tyros by comparison. I believe they have learnt their lesson—that good fielding is as essential as any other department of the game—and that they will acquit themselves well on this tour.

Even if their fielding falls short of the English standard, however—and this is yet to be seen—it is my belief that the

Australians are superior to any team that England can muster in both batting and bowling strength.

That is why I forecast that Australia will come out on top in this season's Test matches against England.

THE SCORES HQ Land Forces

Grant, b. Dewar 106
Haverford, c. Reeve b. Davis 9
Peterson, c. Reeve b. Dewar 12
Pierce, not out 11
Extras 11
Total (for 3 wkts dec.) 151

Vincent, Richardson, Lyle, Armstrong, Haines, Webb and Jeffery did not bat.
Fall of wickets—1-4, 2-23, 3-41.
Bowling Analysis

Davis 11 1 20 1
Haverford 8 1 20 1
Ricketts 7 1 20 1
Dewar 12 1 18 2
Morrison 3 1 18 2
Extras 1 R 18

Heyward, b. Pierce 16
Jenkins, c. Vincent b. Grant 15
Clarke, c. Haines b. Grant 13
Morrison, b. Grant 20
Dewar, b. Grant 13
Reeve, run out 13
Smith, b. Pierce 23
Haverford, c. Armstrong b. Grant 23
Davis, b. Pierce 11
Morrison, b. Grant 11
Ricketts, not out 7
Extras 7
Total 142

Fall of wickets—1-24, 2-31, 3-42, 4-64, 5-78, 6-108, 7-120, 8-130, 9-135.
Bowling Analysis
Pierce 22 0 24 6
Grant 18 1 24 5

THE IRISH RUGGER TEAM LOOKS GOOD FOR YEARS

By IAN HOLMAN

With the season now drawing to a close, Irish fans can look back on the year's performances with more satisfaction than they had expected, and can look forward to next season and the visit of the All-Blacks with confidence.

The young, inexperienced side which did so well in the recent international series has provided us with the beginning of a Rugby boom in Ireland.

The man of the year was undoubtedly Jack Kyle. Even though he is approaching the veteran stage, there is no reason why Kyle should not reproduce his brilliance again next season and limit the young Irish side into a powerful combination.

NO WING WORRIES The most satisfying feature of all is that with Moriarty and Byrne, two Southmen, having emerged as top-class sprinters as well as full-backs, there should be no worrying about wingers for two or three years.

With Queens University man Cecil Pedlow, though only 19, now rapidly gaining confidence in big matches as a centre, Noel Henderson at last has a partner who has both defensive and offensive ability.

The Irish three-quarter line therefore is ready to challenge the best in the other Home countries for some years to come.

The forwards are not polished yet, but they, too, are promising and I fancy that when they have played a few more matches together Ireland will possess a well-nigh unbeatable pack.

Fred Anderson, now touring America with the Queens University party, has proved about the best find. In him the country has not only an excellent loose forward, but one who can take the role of hooker at any time.

Ronnie Kavanagh, the new lock forward, is another who can become a really first-class player. Other young men well worthy of their caps and due to become even more worthy are Robin Roe and Ewart Bell.

I can also name Dion Glass, 19-year-old Queens University out half, Ronnie Chambers—only 18, playing for North second string but already with a final trial place to his credit—and a first-year Queens wing forward Ian Kennedy as men who should be capped sooner or later. —(London Express Service)

HONG KONG BIRDS

By

G. A. C. HERKLOTS

Illustrated in colour and black and white by

COMMANDER A.M. HUGHES, O.B.E., R.N. (Retd)

THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS

NOW ON SALE AT S. G. M. POST.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON AND KELLY & WALSH

The Mile Will Be Run In 3:55

Says Fred Wilt

Indianapolis, Ind., May 6. The long-cherished four-minute mile not only is a certainty, but some day the distance will be run in 3:55.

G-Man Fred Wilt said. And Wilt, who has backed some of the world's best, said that America has a logical candidate to make track history in Wisconsin's Don Gohmann, his old rival of the boards and cinders.

"He can run a quarter-mile in 47 seconds, and there's no other miller who has that speed," Wilt said. "Gehrmann has more natural speed than anybody I've ever heard of. He can break 10 seconds for the 100-yard dash, but his big problem is finding time to train."

There are two main reasons why the four-minute mile has not been attained, the crack miller said—adverse climate and because Europe's child-conscious countries run 1,500 metres instead of the mile.

CONCRETE EXAMPLE As for climate, the FBI man came up with this concrete example.

In 1936 he won the National AAU 5,000 metres crown outdoors in the slow time of 15:19.

"It was a slow time, yet you couldn't run faster because of the heat in Baltimore," Wilt explained. "But a week later in Helsinki I beat the best Finns in a time faster than any American had ever done—14:20.8. Competition, climate and temperature had everything to do with it," the track star said.

"It was like putting water into your radiator—it cooled you off," he said of the Scandinavian weather.

Australian John Landy recently took a few swipes at the four-minute mile and the reason he failed, Wilt said, was because of the hot climate.

"If the Olympics could be held in February rather than in summer, it would enable our boys to train in cooler weather and then we might be at our best," Wilt said.

He added that the United States has the advantage over other countries because "we have much better talent." The only lack is interest.

"Track and field here ranks fifth or lower while in Europe it is not lower than second," he said.—United Press.

Henry Cotton Leads At Wentworth

Wentworth, Surrey, May 6.

Forty-six-year-old Henry Cotton, British Ryder Cup Captain and triple British Open Champion, with a brilliant 67 and an aggregate of 137, led the field at the end of the second round in the Dunlop 2,000 Guineas Professional Golf Tournament at Wentworth, Surrey, today.

In second place, a stroke behind, was Jimmy Adams. Bobby Locke, with an aggregate of 139, shared third place with Jimmy Fallon, the Scottish International.

Leading scorers after two rounds were:

Henry Cotton, 72 and 63—137.
H. Bradshaw, 74 and 67—141.
A. S. Waters, 73 and 68—141.
T. Gardiner 72 and 72—144.

West Course
E. Lester 71 and 71—142.
W. Shankland 68 and 74—142.—Reuter.

VOLLEYBALL VICTORY

Kobe, May 7.

The visiting All Hongkong volleyball team defeated an All Kobe squad 3-1 (21-17, 17-21, 21-17 and 21-19) on Tuesday in its first Kansai game.

The Hongkong team has now a record of three wins and two defeats.—United Press.

Sweden Beats Scotland 2-1 At Glasgow

Glasgow, May 6.

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The first half ended one-all. Sweden thus joined Austria as the only Continental sides to win an international match in Scotland. Austria did so three years ago.

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Only Steel was consistently good. The Swedes were a much more confident side in the second half and their defense never made a mistake while their backs were quicker on the ball than were the Scots. The visitors, in combination, showed they had little to learn.—Reuter.

Sweden's Test openers are likely to be Morris and Macdonald. Morris went through a lean period for a while; but came right back into form during the final Test in Australia against South Africa. He has a fondness for English wickets and is going to be hard to dislodge, even by his worthy opponent, Alec Beder.

His partner, Macdonald, has few graces as a stroke-maker, but has shown increasing ability to defend his wicket and collect plenty of runs in the process. Temperamentally, he makes an ideal opening bat.

If Australia's opening pair make a commendable total before they are separated, the next man in will probably be Neil Harvey. To him will fall the job of completing the work so ably begun by the openers—that of knocking the bowlers off their length, making quick runs, and paving the way for big scores.

Harvey is specially qualified to do this. He is a crowd-pleaser, a free-scorer when playing his natural game, and may well become a cricket idol. If you get the chance, make it your business to see him!

Anyone privileged—as I have been—to watch the South Africans in the field against Australia during the Australian season that has just ended, will have witnessed fielding of such superlative standard that our own boys looked tyros by comparison. I believe they have learnt their lesson—that good fielding is as essential as any other department of the game—and that they will acquit themselves well on this tour.

Even if their fielding falls short of the English standard, however—and this is yet to be seen—it is my belief that the

Australians are superior to any team that England can muster in both batting and bowling strength.

That is why I forecast that Australia will come out on top in this season's Test matches against England.

THE GAMBOLS By Barry Appleby

ON DEAD GEORGE, I DON'T FEEL AT ALL WELL. I'LL BEING YOU UP A CUP OF TEA.

YOU SEEM HOT, DAVE. I'LL TAKE YOUR TEMPERATURE.

HUMM, I'LL ASK THE DOCTOR TO CALL AND SEE YOU. (NO! NO! GEORGE!!)

I FEEL TOO ILL TO SEE ANYBODY TODAY.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO	
"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok 5 p.m. 8th May
"ANKING"	Singapore 10 a.m. 9th May
"SHENKING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar 5 p.m. 9th May
"FUKIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe 5 p.m. 9th May
"FOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe 8 a.m. 10th May
"PAKHOT"	Nagoya & Osaka 3 p.m. 12th May
"HUNAN"	Tientsin 10 a.m. 14th May
"KUNMING"	Keelung 5 p.m. 18th May
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai 10 a.m. 17th May
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore, Belawan & Penang 8 a.m. 22nd May
"FOYANG"	Bangkok 10 a.m. 23rd May
"FUNGING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar 8 a.m. 26th May

ARRIVALS FROM	
"FOOCHOW"	Indonesia & Baitik 8th May
"FUKIEN"	Kobe 10th May
"PAKHOT"	Tientsin 11th May
"YUNNAN"	Bangkok 7 a.m. 14th May
"SHENKING"	Shanghai 14th May
"FENGTIEN"	Kobe 20th May
"FOYANG"	Kobe 21st May
"FUNGING"	Kobe 24th May

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO	
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne 12th May
"TAIPEI"	Japan 28th May
"TAIYUAN"	Japan 5th June
ARRIVALS FROM	
"CHANGSHA"	Yokohama 10th May
"TAIPEI"	Australia & Manila 25th May
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila 1st June

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said	
"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool & Glasgow 14th May
"AEneas"	Liverpool 24th May
"ASCANIUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 25th May
"PYRHIUS"	Marseilles, Dublin, Liverpool & Glasgow 6th June
"TELEMACHUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow 14th June

Scheduled Sailings from Europe	
Sails Liverpool	Arrives Hong Kong
G. "AEneas"	10th May
S. "ASCANIUS"	15th May
G. "PYRHIUS"	23rd May
G. "TELEMACHUS"	30th May
G. "CALCHAS"	6th June
S. "AUTOMEDON"	13th June
G. "PELEUS"	20th June
S. "BELLEROPHON"	27th June

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

"DONA NATI"	29th May
"BENARES"	15th June
SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.	
"DONA ALICIA"	8th May
"BATAAN"	20th May

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

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FROM	DUE
"BENAVON"	Japan 14th May
"BENVENUE"	U.K. 15th May
"BENRECH"	U.K. via Singapore 15th May
"BENBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore 15th May
"BENMHOR"	U.K. 18th June
"BENRINNES"	U.K. 18th June
"BENATTOW"	U.K. 20th July
"BENLEDI"	U.K. 20th July

SAILINGS

FROM	DUE
"BENAVON"	Direct to Straits, thence London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hull. 18th May
"BENVENUE"	Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 23rd May
"BENRECH"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama. 26th May
"BENWYVIS"	Direct to Singapore, thence London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Antwerp. 16th June
"BENRECH"	Direct to Singapore, thence London, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 19th June
"BENMHOR"	Genoa, Avonmouth, Liverpool and Glasgow. 21st June
"BENRINNES"	Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 10th July
"BENATTOW"	8 Calls Manila, 8 Calls Cebu, Tawau and Sandakan. All vessels subject to Alteration without notice. W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD. York Building Agents Telephone 34105

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ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

BIRTHS

HOGARTH—To Margaret, wife of W. Allan Hogarth, on Thursday, May 7, 1953, at the Maternity Hospital, a son, Nigel Robin.

FOR SALE

OFFICE STATIONERY. Letter Heads, Memorandum Forms, Visiting Cards, Envelopes, etc. Orders now taken "S. C. H. Post."

TO ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesday.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

NOTICE

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY Hong Kong Branch

The Third Annual General Meeting of the Hong Kong Branch of the British Red Cross Society will be held in the Conference Room of the Medical Department, 1st Floor, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building at 5.30 p.m. on Friday 22nd May, 1953.

AGENDA:

1. To receive and consider the Report of the Branch for 1952.
2. To receive & consider a Statement of the finances of the Branch for 1952.
3. To consider any other business of the Branch, provided that not less than 14 days' notice of such business has been given to the Secretary.

N.B. Members are reminded that their subscriptions for 1953 are now due. These should be sent to the Secretary, Hong Kong Branch B.R.C.S., Anti-TB. H.Q., Queen's Rd., E.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER DARDER-WILHELMSEN LINE

M.S. "TUDOR"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godown where it will be subject to the Company's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 8th May, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th May, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th May, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agent

Hongkong, 5th May, 1953.

Anglo-Canadian Exploration In Arctic By Canoe

A Young British Army officer is to set off to explore wild, uncharted coasts in the Canadian Arctic by canoe.

It will be a two-man expedition that will last for several months. With 25-year-old Captain Ian Maurice Sparrow, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, will be Mr Thomas Henry Manning, Canada's best-known explorer.

The veteran explorer and the young British officer will live like the old pioneers, entirely dependent on supplies carried in their own canoe.

Captain Sparrow, on loan to the Canadian Research Department from the 32nd Assault Engineer Regiment of the Royal Engineers, has had no previous experience of dog-sledding or canoeing.

"But," said his father, retired Army officer Mr Charles Sparrow, at his home in Meadowside, Walton-on-Thames, "Ian learns fast, and he is full of enthusiasm for the trip."

HARD LIVING

Captain Sparrow, 5ft. tall, fair-haired and single, was picked by the War Office after he had won a silver ski-ing badge in a Norwegian training course this winter. He is used to living hard.

He flew to Ottawa yesterday to join Mr Manning and begin the journey North by air to the north-east corner of Canada.

From Ottawa he wrote home: "I have my first piece of clothing—a most delightful parka (Eskimo coat) with a Grenfell cloth over-parka."

"We leave via Edmonton, Yellowknife, Cambridge Bay, Victoria Island, Sachs Harbour, and finally Baffin Island."

"From Sachs Harbour we shall dog-sled some supplies to Mercy Bay, return with some of last year's reports, specimens, and skins to Sachs, then walk up to Mercy Bay."

"There we uncache the canoe and try to make our way down the East Coast through Prince Albert Strait to Kolman Harbour."

His companion, 40-year-old Mr Manning, from the Midlands, has been an Arctic explorer since he went to Canada 20

Sea Veteran Wants A New Ship

London, May 6. In 38 years as a sailor, 54-year-old Mr Harold Miller has never spent more than a few months at his home in Dean Crescent, Southville, Bristol.

He is just back from Korea as a passenger in a troopship. He spent 13 months as a second engineer in a landing ship ferrying vehicles from Japan to Korea.

Mr Miller was in the Navy for 31 years. He was twice torpedoed in the 1914-18 war.

As a stoker, petty officer in a minesweeper in the last war he saw service off West Africa and in the English Channel.

Between the wars he served in coastal vessels and in tankers plying to the Persian Gulf and Central America.

In 1945 Mr Miller was aboard the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Cold Ranger, when she went to the Antarctic to help in the rescue of British scientists marooned on Stonington Island.

"The longest I remember being at home is about nine months," Mr Miller said.

He has been married 27 years, has two sons and a daughter.

His next job? Mr Miller hopes for a berth on a tanker going to South America.

P&O B.I. & A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CORFU"	1st April	In Port
"CANTON"	30th April	1st June
"CAITHAGE"	30th May	30th June

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	8th May	8th June
"CANTON"	5th June	5th July
"CAITHAGE"	3rd July	4th August

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards from UK	Due	For
"SUNDA"	29th May	Japan
Homewards	Sails	From
"SINGAPORE"	6th May	Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"SOMALI"	1st June	Japan

With liberty to call at Delawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

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"TULTALA"	due 6th May	from Japan
	sails 9th May	for Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"SANGOLA"	due 20th May	from Japan
	sails 22nd May	for Straits, Singapore & Calcutta

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OBRA"	due 17th May	from P. Gulf
	sails 18th May	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"OKULA"	due 18th May	from Japan
	sails 21st May	for Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"	sails 11th May	for Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide
"NELLORE"	due 17th May	from Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
	sails 18th May	for Japan

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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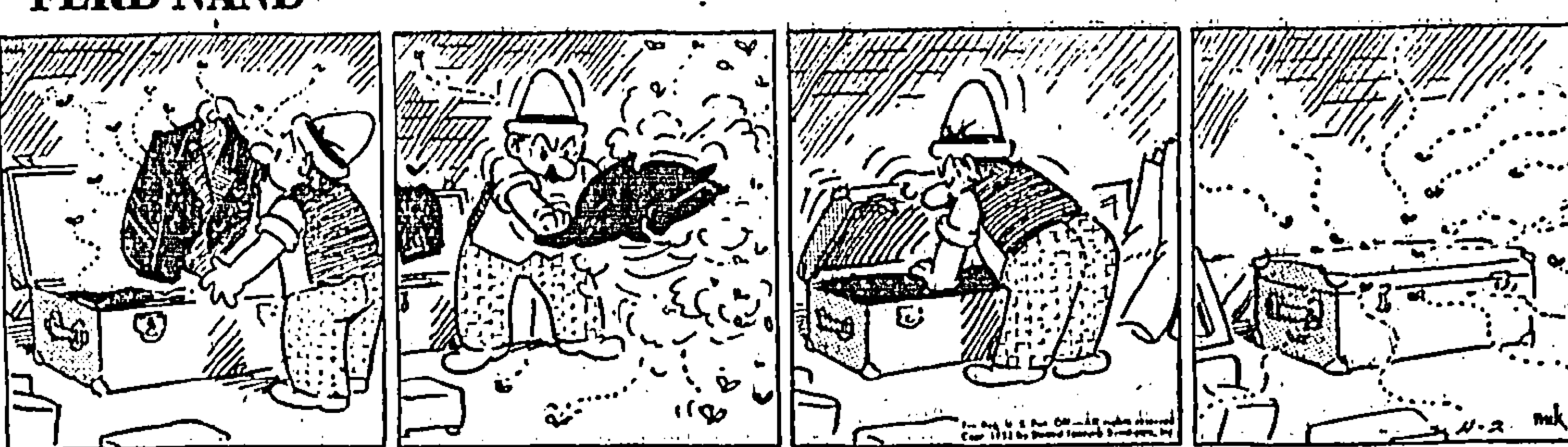
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By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



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NANCY

To Quote An Old Saying



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



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Armistice Would Be Problem For Japan

New York, May 6. Genichi Toyama, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, said today that successful negotiation of the Korean armistice would be detrimental to the overall Japanese economy.

"A drastic cut in purchases by United States forces in Japan will constitute an economic problem," he said.

Mr Toyama is also President of the Board of Directors of the Nippon Securities Company, Tokyo.

To meet the possibility of a Korean armistice, Mr Toyama said, the Japanese Government wants to "re-modernise and replace out-moded machinery, used by Japanese manufacturers and otherwise reduce the cost of Japanese products to compete in the international market."

Mr Toyama believed that it would be necessary for American private capital to aid in the realisation of Japan's economic goals.

Mr Toyama said that the Japanese economy at the present time was by no means stable.

He asserted that the present state of the country's economy was due to special procurement by United Nations forces in Japan.

The Japanese financier expects to sail for New York until May 12 when he will leave to attend the 14th annual conference of the International Chamber of Commerce in Vietnam. He will return to the United States in early July, United Press.

...this situation calls for a

Sau Miguel

PROSPECTS FOR CONVERTIBILITY

Change Of Pace In Dash To Achieve The Goal

But Objective Expected To Be Gained Before Too Long

The dash for convertibility has been postponed, declares the "Financial Times."

Several times during 1952 the finger crooked on the starting pistol appeared to be tightening. In the early summer of last year this was the reflex to a mood of desperation—in the circumstances then prevailing any change seemed to be a change for the better.

Towards the end of the year the renewal of the resolve to get off alone, if need be, and rapidly in any case, had behind it the more rational justification of the intense and considered study given to "The Plan" before and during the Commonwealth Economic Conference.

It was no longer a gesture of desperation, since the gold hemorrhage had been stopped, the balance of payments put into credit and some success achieved in hardening the domestic economy in the manner required to make a success of convertibility.

Yet the dash is off, and the pace changed to that of the glacier, inexorable, but decidedly slow and incidental, appropriate to the volume of frozen sterling which still clutters the international payment scene.

The change of pace is not due to any fundamental change of policy.

It can be explained in the light of two developments.

TWO DEVELOPMENTS

The first was the growing realization that an isolated dash for convertibility on the part of sterling would be fraught with real danger. It would break up the European Payments Union; it might lead to a repudiation of the 1947 fiasco when every country tried to acquire sterling in order to convert it into dollars; it would tend to make for a contraction and not the planned expansion of credit. It caused other countries to put restrictions on imports from sterling countries in order to gain convertible pounds.

The second, and even more convincing, deterrent to hasty action was the atmosphere which Mr. Eden, Mr. Butler and their officials encountered when they visited Washington in early March.

What they found was an administrative chaos, a vacuum of policy making, a concern for and deference to the possible views of Congress, in which no hopes of immediate effective co-operation by the United States could be grounded.

Such co-operation is essential whether the move to convertibility is made by sterling in isolation or in concert with other European currencies.

PRESENT DANGER

It must take the form of stand-by credits, granted directly or through the International Monetary Fund, to provide the cushion of international credit which, in the depleted state of metallic reserves outside the United States, are essential to underpin any convertibility scheme. That American co-operation is also needed in the more essential form of a liberal import and foreign lending policy.

The British team found willing and sympathetic listeners for their hopes and plans; but not one firm or even conditional promise of assistance. In the circumstances the plans had to be pigeon-holed, but with the comforting and reassuring thought that the tide is now running for Britain; that delay will strengthen sterling and is positively helpful to the cause of ultimate convertibility.

There is, however, a danger that the change in pace may be taken as a change of objective. There are those in Britain, as well as in the soft currency bloc of Western Europe, who have hailed the amended time-table with delight and in the hope that this is the last that may be heard of the word "convertibility" in this generation. They are far from alone in this attitude.

The British economy then are those who counsel the earlier dash for convertibility. If that dash had proved unsuccessful it would always have been possible to halt and go back—with some loss admittedly, but no irreparable damage.

But the damage done to sterling by the other extremists is far more fundamental and more dangerous precisely because it is less apparent. There is the fell work of the death-watch beetle which may leave the appearance of the beam untouched until it and all that rests upon it come crashing down.

BASIC IMPORTANCE

What rests on sterling is the whole edifice of the sterling area, or a world-wide system of international trade, insurance and finance. It was built on a convertible pound; it cannot survive on an indefinitely inconvertible pound. If inconvertibility is to be the accepted norm it will not be long before countries such as Ceylon and Pakistan and India and West Africa and Malaya refuse to play the sterling area game of handing in their net dollar earnings to a common pool and taking out inconvertible pounds.

There may be very strong arguments for not endangering the sterling system and such valuable regional arrangements as the European Payments Union by a rash move into convertibility; but to hope that the solvency and the monetary cohesion of the sterling area or of Western Europe can be ensured in the framework of a payments system permanently insulated by exchange and import controls against the dollar world, is to foster a great illusion.

The debate on convertibility which has recently occupied us, and which is destined to do so for some time to come, has been bedevilled by the use of two very different concepts of the word.

TWO DEFINITIONS

To some it means technical convertibility into dollars irrespective of commercial policy. To others it can only be visualized in the wider context of a general loosening of restrictions on international trade as well as payments. There were indications that for a time the first and somewhat barren, not to say fraudulent, concept of convertibility held sway in British official circles.

On that definition the dash for convertibility held no particular terror. Taking account of the facilities for converting all types of non-resident, and even some resident, sterling in various shades of black markets, such convertibility already exists. But the second definition has come to be accepted—as may be gathered from the substantial gestures to liberalise imports and increase tourist travel allowances which Britain announced at the recent Paris meeting of the O.E.C.C. Council. Convertibility of sterling must henceforth be considered as inseparable from a corresponding easing of restrictions on imports.

THE FUTURE

In that light what hope is there of seeing convertibility realised "in our time"? It depends on the answers to the questions implied in the Commonwealth Plan now being considered by Western Europe and the United States.

Are the "soft currency" countries prepared to toughen their domestic policies to the point at which their resources are no longer sucked into the whirlpool of their own inflation? Are the creditors notably the United States, prepared to behave as they should in their import and lending policies?

Are the countries concerned prepared to use their capital resources to develop the materials and the food the world needs, instead of frittering them on unproductive development? Will it be possible to revivify the international institutions which should be providing the foundation of international credit which must be available to underpin a convertibility of currencies?

It may seem rashly optimistic to suggest affirmative answers to all these questions; but not if account be taken of the fact that the true dollar gap is steadily narrowing—as the appended figures show. Within these totals the European dollar debt has been steadily falling from about \$7,000m. in 1947 to about \$2,700m. in the first half of 1952 and to a probable surplus in the second half of the year.

CAUTIOUS HOPE

United States imports and disbursements for maintaining military establishments abroad are about 2½ times what they were before the war after allowing for changes in prices. The world's dollar gap is largely due to the fact that the industrial countries of Europe have been unable to hold their own with American manufactures in third markets.

But that position is steadily improving. It will continue to improve provided the European countries persevere in their dis-

JAPANESE BONDS

London, May 6.
Japanese bonds "A" (4s. of 1950) 81½
"B" (4s. of 1951) 88½
"C" (5s. of 1952) 122½
"D" (5s. of 1953) 100
"E" (5s. of 1954) 141
Consols 60-3/10.
—United Press.

inflationary policies and accept realistic rates of exchange.

There is no hoarier fallacy than that which argues that there will never be a chance of closing the dollar gap through other than discriminatory means because American technique and progress will always be in advance of that of the rest of the world. While, therefore, we must accept the fact that the road to convertibility may be long, there is no reason to doubt the achievement of the objective within the foreseeable future.

AMENDED BANK LAW DRAFTED

Zurich, May 6.
Following the recent implementation of a new coinage decree in Switzerland, the Government has placed before Parliament a draft law amending the Swiss National Bank Law.

The main aim of the law is to transform emergency currency regulations into part of the Swiss legal code and to give the National Bank wider powers to influence the money and capital market.

Besides controlling monetary circulation and facilitating payments the Bank would henceforth be required to "carry out a credit and money policy serving the country's overall interests".

Furthermore, the draft proposes that the Bank be exempted from the obligation to redeem banknotes in gold.

It requires the Bank to hold the value of the franc at the prescribed parity and to advise the Government on currency questions.

The question of compulsory reserves for the banks has to be considered in details, the Government stated. Therefore, it will not be included in the present draft.—Reuter.

Virtual Standstill In Stocks

New York, May 6.
The stock market slowed to a virtual standstill today with the lightest volume in six months.

Barely clearing the million share mark at 1,110,000 shares, turnover for the day was the lightest since October 30. The few gains of a point or more were registered mostly in the oil group which received a slight boost from the Senate approval of the Tidelands Bill although this had been largely discounted in the Street.

In the list of 65 leading stocks used in compiling the Dow Jones average, the best gain was a rise of ¾ to 54½ in Texas Company, the widest drop a ¾ point loss to 21½ in New York, New Haven and Hartford.

Of 1,084 issues traded, 401 were higher with 383 lower and 211 unchanged. The averages showed a slight loss, reflecting dividend corrections.

With the list holding around the level where resistance had been anticipated, traders moved cautiously awaiting developments which could send the market either to a sell-off testing the April lows or a further drive into high ground.

Dow Jones averages at the end of the session stood as follows:—

30 Industrials 276.14
20 rails 104.45
15 utilities 81.12
40 bonds 88.07
—United Press.

Flax Seed Price

New York, May 6.
Prices in the seed and oil market closed unchanged with the following exception:—
Flax seed, per bushel, f.o.b. Minneapolis \$3.79.—United Press.

India Turns To Germany

New Delhi, May 6.
India is negotiating with German firms about the equipment and running of a new iron and steel plant in India.


Mr K. C. Reddy, Production Minister, told the Council of States (Upper House of Parliament) that negotiations were in a fairly advanced stage.

An earlier Japanese offer for the same purpose had been found unacceptable, he added.—Reuter.

The Rubber Markets

Singapore, May 6.
Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—

Number 1 rubber, per lb. 22½-24
No. 1 rubber, per lb. 22½-24
No. 2 rubber, per lb. 22½-24
No. 3 rubber, per lb. 22½-24
No. 4 rubber, per lb. 22½-24
No. 5 rubber, per lb. 22½-24
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No. 7 rubber, per lb. 22½-24
No. 8 rubber, per lb. 22½-24
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